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FEDERAL EUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FM ATLANTA (7A-1835) (P) (SQ 7)

TO DIRECTOR (7A-18251) PRIORITY

ATTN: DIVISION SIX

BT

UNCLAS

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS: ATKID:

RE AT TEL TO HO 2/17/82.

ON 2/19/82. HOMER WILLIAMS. WAYNE'S FATHER. WAS THE LONE DEFENSE WITNESS. HE TESTIFIED AS TO THE NUMEROUS VEHICLES THAT HE RENTED OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS. INDICATING THAT WAYNE DID NOT DRIVE A GOOD MANY OF THESE CARS. HOMER WILLIAMS ALSO PRO-DUCED A LOG WHICH INDICATED THAT ON 5/21/81 (THE NIGHT VICTIM NATHANIEL CATER WAS MISSING) HE USED THE CHEVROLET STATIONWAGON FROM 8:00 PM - 11:30 PM. HIS RECORD BOOK ALSO REFLECTED THAT HE HAD THE WHITE CHEVROLET STATIONWAGON ON 3/30/81, THE DAY THAT PREVIOUS TESTIMONY PLACED LARRY ROGERS WITH WAYNE WILLIAMS IN

CELEVEL TELETYPE UNIT

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PAGE TWO ATKID

THAT VEHICLE. HE ALSO INDICATED THAT HE, NOT WAYNE, WAS AT THE FUNERAL OF TERRY PUE TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.

MR. WILLIAMS PRODUCED XEROX COPIES OF A CARPFT AD DATED 12/7/68 THAT HE OBTAINED FROM FILES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INDICATED THAT THIS WAS THE CARPET HE PURCHASED IN 1968. PROSECUTION TESTIMONY INDICATED THAT CARPETING WAS DISTRIBUTED IN THE ATLANTA AREA IN 1971 - 1972.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, HOMER WILLIAMS CONTRADICTED HIM-SELF NUMEROUS TIMES AND ALSO DENIED TELLING ANYONE THAT WAYNE WILLIAMS HAD STOPPED AND THROWN GARBAGE OFF OF THE BRIDGE. HE FURTHER DENIED BEING CHOKED BY WAYNE WILLIAMS AND PULLING A SHOTGUN ON HIM. BOTH OF THE LATTER EVENTS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY REBUTTAL WITNESSES.

JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER ADVISED THAT COURT WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, 2/20/82.

BT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

75M

FEB 23 1982 IMMEDIATE Transmit attached by Facsimile - UNCLAS 63 2/23/82 SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835) Transmitted - 1130Am To: From: Director, FBI (7A-1, 251) Initials P.P. Subject: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; MAJOR CASE 30 (OO: ATLANTA) Photograph Newspaper clipping Fingerprint Record Map Fingerprint Photo 2/10/82 Letter from Congressman X Other _ Artists Conception Leahy to the Director with enclosure. Special handling instructions:

HAND CARRY TO SAC, JOHN D. GLOVER

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CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jm., I PAUL LAXALT., vEV. ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH ROBERT DOLE, KANS, ALAN K. SIMPSON, WYO. JOHN EAST, N.C. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA JEREMIAH DENTON, ALA, ARLEN SPECTER, PA.

STROM THURMOND, S.C., CHAIRMAN CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD. JOSEPH R. SIDEN, JR., M. JOSEPH R. SIDEN POWERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZ.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.

SMORY SHEEDEN, CHIEF COUNSEL QUENTIN CROMMELIN, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 10, 1982

Exec. AD-Inv._ Exec. AD-LES. Asst. Dir.: Adm. Servs. Crim. Inv. Ident. Inspection intell. Laboratory Legal Coun. Off. of Cong. & Public Atts Rec. Mont. Tech. Servs. Training . Telephone Rm. Director's Sec'y

The Honorable William H. Webster Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your testimony at the recent meeting of the Security and Terrorism Subcommittee.

I have enclosed a series of questions' relating to the Atlanta youth murders case which we discussed during the hearing. I hope that you will be able to respond to those questions which do not violate the judge's gag order in the Wayne Williams case as soon as possible. If any of these questions do violate the judge's gag order, I would appreciate a response as soon as that gag order is lifted.

I have also included a couple of specific questions concerning the report you sent me relating to allegations of FBI misconduct on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. I would appreciate your prompt reply to these questions.

Again, thank you for your testimony, and I am looking forward to reviewing your responses to these questions.

Sincerely,

ATRICK J. LEAHY United States Senator

PJL:nrp

enclosures

1-1825

ATLANTA YOUTH MURDER QUESTIONS

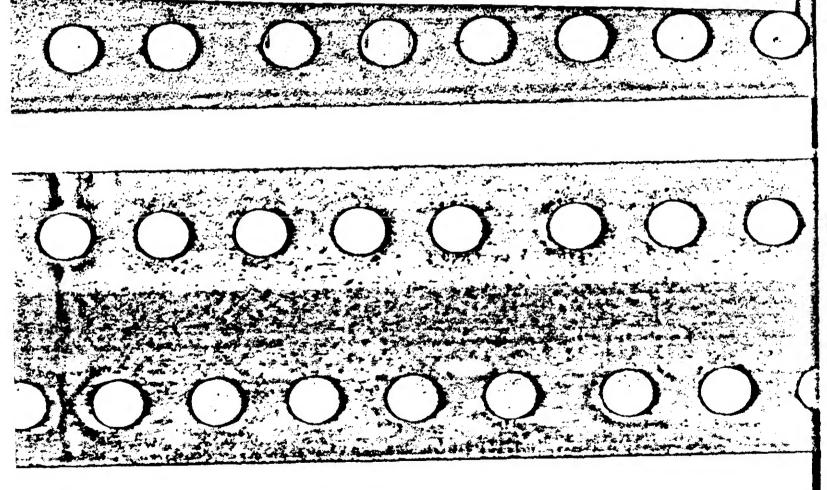
- 1. I believe you told the Congress that the Bureau had a "tenuous" jurisdiction under the federal kidnapping statutes and the Justice Department concluded there was "no basis for a civil rights investigation." On what basis did the Federal Government have the authority to investigate the Atlanta slayings?
- 2. Why was the FBI unable to enter the investigation intitially due to lack of jurisdiction, but able to enter later with no apparent change in the facts regarding jurisdiction?
- 3. Did the FBI enter the case, as some have suggested, simply because the Atlanta slaying had become an issue "national" in scope and effect -- a "national crime disaster area" -- irrespective of a sound jurisdictional basis?
- 4. When U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti "ordered" the FBI, as well as the Justice Department, to offer their full cooperation to the Atlanta police, did he in effect "order" the FBI to exceed its traditional jurisdiction?
- 5. Why was the federal response in Atlanta, particularly that of the FBI, so slow in coming?
- 6. The technical assistance of two investigators (specifically the services of a special agent who is an expert in the development of behavioral profiles and an FBI agent who is a specialist in the development of visual investigation aid systems) was offered to the city on November 6, 1980. At some point in very late 1980 or early 1981, a decision was made to send in more assistance. (By February 11, 1981, "some 26 FBI agents" had been assigned to "work with" Atlanta's 35-member special task force.) Who made that decision, at what time, and when did additional help actually arrive in Atlanta?
- 7. At some point, the FBI "assistance" in Atlanta developed into an independent investigation running on parallel, and sometimes counter, tracks to the local efforts. At what point did the "assistance" burgeon into a full investigation? Can you provide some idea -- the number of agents and the dates on which they became active in the investigation -- of how the investigation force grew?
- 8. Once the FBI became committed to the situation in Atlanta, their investigation proceeded on a separate track from that of the Special Task Force which was made up of local law enforcement officials. Who made the initial decision that the FBI not be a part of the Special Task Force?

- 9. Is it possible that the very structure of the investigation -simultaneous inquiries by two independent investigating groups -fostered much of the difficulty encountered in the investigation?
 Wouldn't such an arrangement hinder communications, increase the risk
 of duplicated effort, reduce the chance of apparently unrelated
 information "coming together" in the process of an integrated
 investigation, and in other ways fetter the often slow and piecemeal development of a successful investigation?
- 10. Was the two track investigation in fact preferable in the beginning or did other factors determine the structure of the investigation? Was the FBI unwilling to be integrated into the Special Task Force or was there an inability or unwillingness to integrate the FBI into the Special Task Force?
- 11. You were criticized for your announcement that four of the child murders were "substantially solved" at a time when Atlanta police said that they were not aware that any case was near resolution. Could this have been avoided by having had the FBI integrated into the Task Force? Similar criticism occurred following a statement by an FBI agent not assigned to the case at a Macon, Georgia, Civic Club meeting that four of the children had been killed by their parents because they were considered "nuisances."
- 12. Regardless of their effect on the actual investigation, don't such statements undermine public confidence that law enforcement officials are dealing adequately with these highly publicized cases?
- 13. Do you believe there is any validity to the criticisms raised against the FBI concerning the conduct of the investigation from May 22 to June 21, 1981?
- 14. Is there any internal investigation underway of possible FBI misconduct? If such an internal review is complete, were any problems discovered?
- 15. Was the investigation of Mr. Williams, especially the occurrences immediately following the incident at the bridge less than a first-rate job in your estimation?
- 16. Do you think it was appropriate for the FBI to press for an arrest in the case before local prosecutors felt they were ready?

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Page 3

17. Finally, a high level official on the Special Task Force was quoted in the New York Times last July as saying, "The FBI wanted to solve the case themselves." "They wanted all the credit, but instead they have made it more difficult to resolve the guilt or innocence of the suspect." What can we do and what can you do to minimize the rivalries, which can disrupt investigations, if the Federal Government is going to get involved more heavily authorities?



SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835)

2/24/82

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Director, FBI (7-18251)

ATKID WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS MAJOR CASE; KIDNAPPING

Re ur facsimile and teletype da	ated 2/22/82
There is (are) being forwarded to you	r office, Att: SA
by Profit by Air #72296932 (method of transmittal)	One (number or quantity)
40"x60" trial chart	prepared by Special Projects
(article(s) or item(s)) Section, Laboratory Division, re captioned matter.	
The following action should be taken b	y your office:
Check charts against submitted wor	k papers or roughs.
Advise of exact trial date, soon as	
After action completed advise Burer Projects Section, re use and value comments, if any, by court officers.	of charts. Include
Note list of chart titles on attached	sheet.
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Director, FBI (7A-18251)

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; MAJOR CASE NUMBER 30 (00: Atlanta)

Enclosed for the Atlanta Division is the original of a letter dated 2/12/82, with enclosures and envelope, received at FBIHQ from

For information only.

Enclosures (4)

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4	Deleted under exemption(s) 67C 67D with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
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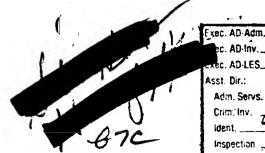
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TO DIRECTOR. FBI (7A-18251) PRIORITY

ATTENTION:

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SPECIAL PROJECTS SECTION, GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS UNIT 67C

FM ATLANTA (7A-1835) (P) (SQ. 7)

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WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; MAJOR CASE Ø; KIDNAPPING; OO: ATLANTA REFERENCE ATLANTA FTS TO FBIHQ, FEBRUARY 22, 1982.

CAPTIONED CASE WILL MOST PROBABLY LEAD TO SUMMATION BY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1982.

AS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALL. THE FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE HAS REQUESTED THAT A CHART BE PREPARED BY SPECIAL PROJECTS SECTION WHICH COULD BE USED DURING SUMMATION TO ILLUSTRATE TO THE JURY THAT THE KILLINGS IN CAPTIONED FEB 25 1982 MATTER SHOW A PATTERN BOTH IN THE VICTIMS SELECTED AND THE CRIME ITSELF. THE CHART SHOULD BE FOR TRIAL DISPLAY PURPOSES AND CONSTRUCT ED ON DISPLAY CHART BOARD, APPROXIMATELY 30 BY 40 INCHES.

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SHOULD BE BLACK AND OF A SIZE SUITABLE FOR DISPLAY TO A JURY.

THE FORMAT AND PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CHART HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO FBIHQ, ATTENTION BY FACSIMILE FROM THE ATLANTA DIVISION ON FEBRUARY 22, 1982. FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING THE CHART HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH OF THE GRAPHIC PRESENTATION UNIT.

67C

REQUESTED OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION UNIT: SHOULD THE SPECIAL PROJECTS UNIT BE ABLE TO COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE REQUEST,

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CHART WILL BE NEEDED FOR EXAMINATION AT ATLANTA EARLY FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1982. FURTHER

INQUIRIES ABOVE REQUEST SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE ATLANTA DIVISION,

ATTENTION SA

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(Continued

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

INFORM VENOTE

Date 2/26/82

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;

ATKID; MAJOR CASE 30;

OO: ATLANTA

Attached Atlanta teletype advises that the prosecution rested its case on 2/25/82. The defense then requested a directed verdict of acquittal which was denied by Judge Clarence Cooper. Court was recessed until 2/26/82 at which time closing arguments will be heard.

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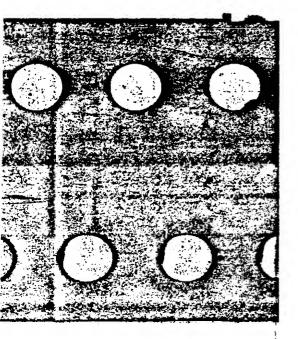
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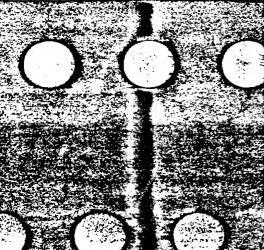
l - Mr. Mullen

1 - Mr. S. Andrews

- Mr. Monroe

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WAYNO BENTRAM WILLIAMS TWID AND G. CASE 21; CC: ATLANTA.

PE ATLANTA TIL TO SURFAL C/L4/EL.

FOR THE ZUCTOUTION THAT IN THE SPRING OF 1901 WAYNE WILLIAMS HAS INVOLVED IN A TIGHT WITH MIS PRACTICE IN THE PARKE S LOT.

RELATED THAT WAYNE WILLIAMS STRUCK HIS FATHER, KNOCKING COMING STRUCK HIS FATHER, KNOCKING COMING REBUTTAL WITHERSED THETITIED THAT A COMING COM

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WILLIAMS IN MID BOUK STOKE AND MEVER POINTED MIM OUT TO FLOYD

FOWLER HIS TURED EMPLOYED. FAY WILLIAMS, MOTHER OF WAYNE WILLIAMS,
DEFIEL MOUTED OF OF ANY FIGHT OCCURING LETWICK MEN SON AND MUSBAND

AT ANY TIME. THE DEFINSE THEN REQUESTED A DIRECTED VERDICT OF

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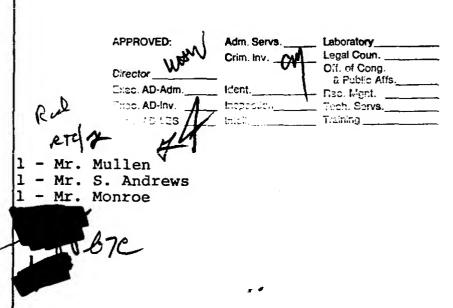
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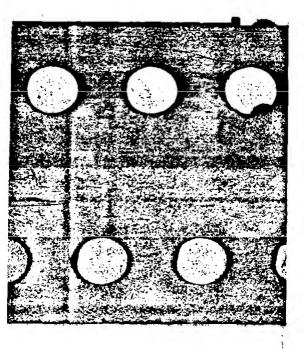
Date 2/25/82

Re: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; MAJOR CASE 30 OO: ATLANTA

Attached Atlanta teletype advises that Wayne Bertram Williams became extremely hostile and defensive during cross-examination on 2/24/82 while continuing to deny his involvement in ATKID. Rebuttal witnesses provided testimony which cast doubt as to the credibility of defense witness Kenneth Lawson.

Prosecution witnesses produced records which established that victim Nathaniel Cater was in an Atlanta blood bank on 5/21/81 and that Williams' parents contracted for the questioned residential carpeting on 12/7/71. Additional testimony was provided which disclosed that in the summer of 1979 Williams was involved in a physical confrontation with his parents.







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FM ATLANTA \$1A-1835) (P) (SQ 7) TO DIRECTER (7A-18251) PRIORITY ATTN: DIVISION SIX

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UNCLAS

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS, ATKID- MAJOR CASE 30, 00: ATLANTA. RE AT TEL TO BUREAU 2/23/82.

ON 2/24/82 WAYNE WILLIAMS AGAIN TESTIFIED. UNLIKE HIS CALM DEMEANOR OF 2/23/82 HE WAS EXTREMELY HOSTILE AND DEFENSIVE AGAIN DENIED HAVING BEEN INVOLVED IN ANYTHING OR OF MAKING STATEMENTS THAT WERE ATTRIBUTED TO HIM. WILLIAMS APPEARED THE FOLLOWING VISIBLY SHAKEN WHEN LEAVING THE WITNESS STAMD. REBUTTAL WITNESSES TESTIFIED FOR THE PROSECUTION. THAT IF TROY DAILEY, APD, COULD TESTIFY HE WOULD STATE THAT FORMER DEFENSE WITNESS, KENNETH LAWSON WAS FIRED FROM THREE POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND THAT THE EAST POINT, GEORGIA, POLICE DEBARTMENT 1932 WAS CALLED TO HIS RESIDENCE ON TWO CONSECUTIVE DAYS AS A RESULT OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES. SGT. M.L. BROOKS, APD TRAINING OFFICER,

50 MAR 31 1982

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AND AND A STREET OF THE STREET, SAN THE SAN TH

TESTIFIED THAT POLICE RECRUIT KENNETH LAWSON WAS GIVEN A CHOICE OF BEING FIRED OR RESIGNING FROM THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAINING ACADEMY AS A RESULT OF FALSIFYING HIS EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION. SGT. CARLOS BANDA TASK FORCE SUPERVISOR TESTIFIED THAT NELLIE TRAMMELL HAD NOT VISITED THE TASK FORCE. HE FURHTER RELATED THAT THE WOMAN AT THE TASK FORCE ALLUDED TO BY KENNETH LAWSON WAS THE MOTHER OF POLICE OFFICER TRIBLE. J.J. TRIBLE, INVESTIGATOR, APD, TASK FORCE, TESTIFIED THAT HER MOTHER WOULD COME TO THE TASK FORCE AND SEW WHILE WAITING FOR A RIDE HOME. LARRY PETERSON, MICRO-ANALYST, STATE CRIME LAB, REFUTED TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENSE WITNESS DR. RANDAL BRESEE. AS HE ENTERED INTO EVIDENCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING A VAST DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FIBERS TAKEN FROM THE WILLIAM'S CARPET COMPARED TO THOSE TAKEN FROM A GREEN CARPET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. JERRY HUTH. AN EMPLOYEE OF THE BLOOD BANK, PRODUCED RECORDS WHICH REFLECT THAT NATHANIEL CATER HAD BEEN ALIVE AND IN THE BLOOD BANK ON 5/21/81. FLOYD FOWLER, FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE WEST END NEWS, TESTIFIED THAT WYANE WILLIAMS HAD PURCHASED MAGAZINES RELATING TO ELECTRONICS, MALE NUDES, AND KARATE FROM HIS STORE. WAYNE GANO, TESTIFIED THAT HE INSTALLED THE QUESTIONED CARPETING IN THE WILLIAM'S HOME AS A SUB CONTRACTOR FOR SOUTHERN PRUDENTIAL COMPANY. LOU SPEERT, OWNER OF SOUTHERN PRUDENTIAL TESTIFIED THAT A DEED TO SECURE DEBT BY THE WILLIAMS DATED 12/7/71

PAGE THREE AT (7A-1835) UNCLAS AND SIGNED BY HIMSELF AND WAYNE GANO WAS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE CARPETING. RECORDS WERE ALSO ENTERED INTO EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT HIS COMPANY WAS NOT INCORPORATED UNTIL NOVEMBER 1971. VINCENT GIOVANNELLI, AIRLINE PILOT, TESTIFIED THAT IN MARCH 1981 HE SAW WILL IAMS STANDING ON A BRIDGE OVER THE SOUTH RIVER LOOKING IN THE WATER. (BODIES OF SOME VICTIMS HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE SOITH RIVER). ANGELO FUSTAR. PRESS SECRETARY TO FORMER ATLANTA MAYOR MAYNARD JACKSON. TESTIFIED THAT WHILE AT THE FBI HEADQUARTERS ON JUNE 3, 1981, HOMER WILLIAMS TOLD HIM THAT WAYNE WILLIAMS HAD SAID HE HAD STOPPED ON THE BRIDGE AND THROWN SOME TRASH IN THE WATER. SHELDON KEMP, B/M, AGE 17, TESTIFIED THAT HE WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF WILLIAM'S SINGING GROUP. HE RELATED THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1979 WHILE AT THE WILLIAMS HOME WAYNE WILLIAMS AND HIS PARENTS WERE INVOLVED IN A FIGHT WHEREIN WAYNE WILLIAMS CHOKED HIS FATHER AND SLAPPED HIS MOTHER. HOMER WILLIAMS ALSO PULLED A SHOTGUN ON HIS SON THAT EVENING.

BT

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P 010740Z MAR 82

FM ATLANTA (7A-1835) (P) (SQ 7)
TO DIRECTOR (7A-18251) PRIORITY
ATTENTION DIVISION SIX

BT

UNCLAS

ATKIĐ; MAJOR CASE 30; 00: ATLANTA.

RE ATLANTA TEL TO THE BUREAU 2/27/82.

ON 2/27/82 THE JURY IN THE WAYNE WILLIAMS MURDER TRIAL FOUND WILLIAMS GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS OF MURDER IN THE DEATHS OF NATHANIEL CATER AND JIMMY RAY PAYNE. JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER SENTENCED WILLIAMS TO TWO CONSECUTIVE LIFE TERMS. WILLIAMS IS EXPECTED TO APPEAL AND TO BE INCARCERATED AT THE FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA JAIL DURING THE APPEAL PROCESS.

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OF INVESTIGATION

FM ATLANTA (7A-1835)

TO DIRECTOR (7A-18251) ATTEN: DIV. #6 PRIORITY

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UNCLA \$

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; MAJOR CASE 30; 00: AT

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU 2/25/82.

ON 2/26/82 THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE PRESENTED THE

CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN CAPTIONED MATTER. ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR

JACK MALLARD GAVE THE OPENING COMMENTS ADVISING THE JURY THAT

THE STATE'S EXPERT WITNESSES USED SOLID PROVEN TECHNICS

HE TOLD THE JURY THAT WILLIAMS WAS A FAILURE AND UNDER ACHIEVER.

HE CONTINUED THAT WILLIAMS WANTED TO CHALLENGE THE SYSTEM

AND EVEN SHOWED CONTEMPT WHEN TESTIFING. HE ALSO POINTED OUT

NUMEROUS CONTRADICTIONS IN WILLIAMS STATEMENTS. NOW, I, WOULD

ADVISE THE JURY UNDER GEORGIA LAW YOU DONOT HAVE TO PROVE

MOTIVE. MALLARD WAS FOLLOWED BY MARY WELCOME, DEFENSE COUNCIL MAR 2 1982

ay.

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Telephone Rm. Director's Soc'y

& Public Affs. Rec. Mgnt. ____

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68 APR 01 1982

-PAGE TWO (74-1835 NCLAS

WHO TOLD THE JURY THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES WERE PRESSURED INTO MAKING AN ARREST IN THIS CASE. SHE ATTEMPTED TO SUGGEST A RACIAL MOTIVE ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION AND EQATED WILLIAMS WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IN THAT THE BOTH HAD A JIM KITCHENS. DEFENSE ATTORNEY. FOLLOWED WELCOME AND ADVISED THAT THE PROSECUTION WAS DECEPTIVE IN SUGGESTING THAT WILLIAMS WAS GUILTY BY INNUENDOES. HE SUGGESTED TO THE JURY THAT WILLIAMS WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO THROW A BODY OVER THE JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY BRIDGE RAILING. KITCHENS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT NO FINGERPRINTS OF ANY OF THE VICTIMS WERE FOUND AT THE WILLIAMS HOME. HE ALSO ATTACKED THE CARPET FIBERS AS NOT BEING UNIQUE. AL BINDER. THE FINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY TO SPEAK TO THE JURY ATTACKED THE POLICE RECRUITS WHO WERE STATIONED AT THE JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY BRIDGE. HE ALSO MAINTAINED THAT HIS EXPERT WITNESSES WERE CREDIBLE AND SHOULD BE BELEIVED. FUTHER CRITIZED THE FULTON COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER OFFICE ON BEING INCOMPETENT AND NOT SENSITIVE TO BLACK BODIES. HE APPEALED TO THE JURY TO GIVE WAYNE WILLIAMS BACK TO HIS PARENTS WHOSE NAME AND REPUTATION HAVE BEEN TARNISHED BY THIS TRIAL. GORDON MILLER, ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR, REINFORCE THE STATE'S FIBER EXPERTS USING OUTSTANDING CHARGE MADE BY THE FB! LABORATORY SPECIAL

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1 John

PAGE THREE (7A-1835) U. LAS

PROJECTS UNIT. HE SHOWED THE JURY HOW THE VARIOUS FIBERS ON
THE VICTIMS WOULD HAVE COME FORM THE WILLIAMS HOME OR VEHICLE.
THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS WERE CONCLUDED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
LEWIS SLATON, WHO POINTED OUT THE VARIOUS DISCREPANCIES
IN WILLIAMS STATEMENT AND TESTIMONY AND NAMING NUMEROUS
PROSECUTION WITNESSES WHOSE TESTIMONY WAS IN DIRECT OPPOSTION
TO WILLIAMS. SLATON BOASTER PROSECUTION WITNESS NELLIE
TRAMMELL AND ATTACKED SOME OF THE DEFENSE EXPERTS TESTIMONY
AS DEALING IN EXPERIMENTS. SLATON ALSO EQUATED WILLIAMS TO
HITLER, IDI AMIN AND ATTILA THE HUN. JUDGE CLARENCE COOPER
THEN CHARGED THE JURY AS TO REASONABLE DOUBT. HE ALSO INDICATED
THAT THE STATE WAS NOT REQUIRED TO PROVE GUILT TO A
MATHEMATICAL OR ABSOLUTE CERTAINLY. THE JURY THEN BEGAN
DELIBERATIONS.

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On 2/27/82, Wayne Bertram Williams was found guilty on two counts of Murder in Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. He was of Murder in Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, The FBI was directed in the investigation of the consecutive life terms, On 11/6/80, the FBI was directed in the investigation.																	
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of the missing and murdered children in Atlanta, Georgia. In addition to working an independent investigation, the FBI assisted the local Task Force with manpower, guidance, VIA, profiling and made available the FBI Laboratory. In addition to testimony by FBI Agents during the trial, a model of the James Jackson Parkway Bridge, recreated by the Special Projects Unit, along with many charts, were utilized effectively by the prosecution. The bridge surveillances which led to Williams' arrest, were conceived and directed by FBI personnel.

FILE 7-18251
SECTION 19 OF 19

Atlanta Child Hurders Jugar B. Billiams

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RR HQ

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FM ATLANTA (74-1335) (P) (SQ 7)

TO DIRECTOR (7-18251) ROUTINE

ATTN:

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SECTION

BT

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UNCLAS

MAYNE BERTRAN WILLIAMS; ATKID; MC 30; KIDNAPING; DO: ATLANTA.

DURING TRIAL PERIOD OF WILLIAMS, ATLANTA HANDLED ABOUT 30 INQUIRIES INTO THE ISIS COMPUTER SET-UP REGARDING ATKID. THESE INQUIRIES ORIGINATED EITHER FROM THE FULTON COUNTY DA'S OFFICE OR FROM THE HOMICIDE TASK FORCE ATTEMPTING TO FURTHER DEVELOP INFORMATION CONCERNING REBUTTAL WITNESSES OR PROSECUTION WIT-NESSES WHO HAD STEPPED FORWARD AT THE LAST MOMENT WITH INFOR-MATION OF ALLEGED VALUE. IN THOSE INSTANCES, ATLANTA WAS TO RESPOND EXPEDITIOUSLY TO THOSE INQUIRIES AND PROVIDED ETTHER A NEGATIVE RESPONSE INDICATING NO PRIOR CONTACT OR WAS IN A POSITION TO FURNISH INFORMATION WHICH HAD SOME RELEVANCE

PAGE TWO ATKID TRIAL.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT RESULTS OF ATLANTA'S INVESTIGATION WERE DISSEMINATED ROUTINELY TO THE HOMICIDE TASK FORCE AND WAS THEREAFTER COMPUTERIZED INTO ATLANTA PD'S DATA BASE REGARDING THE MURDERED AND MISSING CHILDREN. UTILIZING THE ABOVE DATA BASE, ATLANTA PD WAS ABLE TO RETRIEVE ALL OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE FBI DURING THE COURSE OF THE ATKID INVESTIGATION.

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FM ATLANTA (7A71335) (2) (SQ 7)

TO DIRECTOR (7A715451) PRIORITY

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BT

UNCLAS

WAYNE BERTRAM VILLIAMS; ATKID;

HE AT TEL TO HQ 2/17/32.

RECEIVED
TELETYPE UNIT

FEDÉRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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e-7C

ON 2/18/32, DR. RANDALL BRESEE, WHO TEACHES TEXTILE SCIENCE
AS MANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, TESTIFIED THAT HE TOOK WATER SAMPLES
FROM THE CHATTAHUOCHEE RIVER AT THE JAMES JACKSON PARKUAY BRIDGE
(JUPB) ON 2/14/32 BY PLACING A NEW PILLOWCASE IN THE WATER FOR 3A
MINUTES. HE RELATED THAT THE PILLOWCASE COLLECTED HUNDREDS OF
FIGHRS. HE ALSO RELATED THAT HE TESTED GREEN CARPETING FROM THE
HALLWAY OF THE UFFICE BUILDING OF ONE OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS
AND FOUND IT TO BE MICROSCROPICALLY SIMILAR TO THE VILLIAMS CARPET. HE FURTHER RELATED THAT HE WAS ABLE TO PURCHASE 9 DIFFERENT

7-18251-

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PAGE TWO ATKID

TYPE VIOLET ACETATE FIBERS MATERIALS FROM ONE CLOTH STORE IN ATLANTA. HE TESTIFIED THAT THE TESTING THAT HAD BEEN DONE ON THE FIBERS BY THE STATE'S WITNESSES WAS INSUFFICIENT. HE FURTERS STATED THAT NO SPECIFIC CONCLUSION COULD BE REACHED CONCCERNING MOST FIBER COMPARISONS AS FAR AS LINKING ONE TO ANOTHER.

HOMER VILLIAMS, WAYNE'S FATHER, TESTIFIED THAT HE USED THE WHITE CHEVROLET STATIONWAGON 60 - 70 PERCENT OF THE TIME. WILLLIAMS WAS STILL ON THE STAND WHEN COURT WAS RECESSED FOR THE DAY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF TAVESTICATION

ROM ATLANTA (7A-1825 1) PRIORITY

TO DIRECTOR (7A-L825L) PRIORITY

BT WWW

BURTRAIN Williams

ATTENTION DIVISION SIX

WAYNE BERTRAMN WILLIAMS, ATKID: MAJOR CASE 30; 00: ATLANTA

REFERENCE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU FEBRUARY L9, L982.

THE FOLLOWING DEFENSE WITNESSES TESTIFIED ON 2/20/82.

MARK OVIATT ACOUSTICAL, ENGINEER STATED THAT ON FEBRUARY 19, 1982

HE CONDUCTED A SOUND TEST OF THE EXPANSION JOINT ON THE

JAMES JACKSON PARKWAY BRIDGE. HE RELATED THAT AT 4.3 MILES PER

HOUR THE SOUNDS FROM THE EXPANSION JOINT COULD BE HEARD BY A

VEHICLE THAVELING OVER IT. PREVIOUS TESTIMONY BY POLICE RECRUIT

WILLIAM CAMPBELL REVEALED THAT HE DID NOT HEAR WAYNE WILLIAMS

DRIVE ON TO THE BRIDGE ON MAY 22, JOHN TOM JONES WHO KNEW

WAYNE WILLIAMS FOR SEVEN YEARS WAS ASKED TO TESTIFY REGARDING

A BASKETBALL TEAM SPONSORED BY SENLITZ WHO PLAYED, BASKETBALL (AT)

THE BEN HILL RECREATION CENTER. JONES DENIED KNOWING ANY SUCH TEAM.

7 FEB 22 1982

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PAGE TWO '7A-1835) KP)

PROSECUTION WITNESS HAD PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT WAYNE WILLIAMS,
DURING THE QUESTIONING ON MAY 22, QOIQ STATED THAT SOME OF THE
CLOTHES IN HIS VEHICLE WERE BASKETBALL CLOTHES AND HE PLAYED AT
BEN HILL RECREATION CENTER WITH A TEAM NAMED SCHLITZ. A
RECREATION MANAGER FROM BEN HILL RECREATION CENTER ALSO
TESTIFIED THAT NO TEAM NAMED SCHLITZ PLAYED AT THAT LOCATION.
SHORTLY AFTER JONES'S TESTIMONY, DEFENSE ATTORNEY MARY WELCOME
BECAME SICK AND COURT WAS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1982.

BT

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Plan. & Insp. _ Rec. Mgnt. . Tech. Servs. __ Training ...

Public Affs. Off. Telephone Rm. _ Director's Sec'y .

Mr. Theisen J

3/3/82 Date

A. L. Flottman

Subject :

ATKID __

Major Case Number 30;

Kidnapping 00: Atlanta Bufile 7A-18251

To advise that due to the 2/27/82 conviction of Wayne B. Williams in this matter, no additional Visual Investigative Analysis (VIA) work is anticipated.

RECOMMENDATION: That the VIA case file on Atkid be closed.

DETAILS: Program Analyst VIA Group, traveled to Atlanta 11/28/80 to begin his analysis. Numerous flow and concluding with a flowmatrix charts were done by chart on the activities of Wayne B. Williams. Since Williams has now been convicted in this matter, it is anticipated that no additional VIA charting will be necessary.

- Mar aa 1902

1 - Mr.

1 - Mr.

FELTELL SOFTERDE

The Attorney General

- Mr. Monroe

1 - Mr. Castonguay

1 - Mr. Gilbert

1 - Mr.

1 - Mr. 27C

March 19, 1982

Director, FBI

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; MURDERS AND/OR DISAPPEARANCE OF BLACK RESIDENTS WITHIN THE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, METROPOLITAN AREA

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a chronological synopsis of the FBI's involvement in the Wayne Bertram Williams kidnaping investigation.

The Atlanta Office of the FBI first became involved in this matter on 6/22/80. At that time, the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services (ABPS) reported to the Atlanta PBI Office that Latonya Wilson, a black female aged seven years, had been kidnaped from her residence during the night. FBI liaison was established with the ABPS to determine if a violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute existed. The remains of Wilson were subsequently recovered in Atlanta, Georgia, on 10/18/80.

In response to a series of murdered and missing children, a Special Task Force was established on 7/17/80 at Atlanta, Georgia. This Task Force was comprised of ABPS detectives, as well as detectives from other metropolitan Atlanta police departments and agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). The Atlanta FBI Office assigned two Agents in a liaison capacity to offer the services of the FBI's Laboratory Division and Training Division's Behavioral Science Unit, and to afford coverage of out-of-state investigative matters.

On 7/31/80, the ABPS reported to the Atlanta FBI Office that Earl Lee Terrell, a black male aged eleven years, had disappeared from a local swimming pool. During the evening, his family received a telephone call demanding \$200 for Terrell's safe return.

The FBI entered the case to determine if a kidnaping violation existed.

Exec AD Adm. We're subsequently discovered in East Point, Georgia, on 1/9/81.

Legal Coun.
Off. Cong. &
Public Affs.
Rac. Mymt.
Tach. Serve.

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SEE NOTE - PAGE 3

The Attorney General

As of 11/6/80, fifteen black children from the metropolitan Atlanta area had been included in the Task Force's murdered and missing children list; however, eleven of the children had already been discovered murdered within the Atlanta area.

On 11/6/80, former Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti authorized and requested the FBI to initiate an immediate preliminary investigation to determine whether the missing black children in the Atlanta, Georgia, area were being held in violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201. In connection with the investigation, the FBI, of necessity, was required to examine the disappearance of the black children whose bodies had been recovered. Prior to 11/6/80, it was the opinion of our Atlanta Division and former United States Attorney William Harper, Northern District of Georgia, that the FBI lacked a jurisdictional basis for active investigation.

On 11/7/80 at the direction of the Attorney General, the FBI began to set up the framework for conducting a major case investigation and to establish guidelines for the investigation.

A review of the Task Force investigation was conducted during the week of 11/10-14/80, with all investigative plans formulated by 11/14/80.

On 11/17/80, the Atlanta FBI Office commenced a major case investigation into the murdered and missing children, with twenty-five Agents being assigned on a full-time basis at Atlanta, Georgia. At one point, as many as forty-five Agents were assigned on a full-time basis, this being during the period of the James Jackson Parkway bridge surveillance in the spring of 1981. Throughout the investigation, the Atlanta FBI Office Agent complement dedicated to the investigation would fluctuate; however, never below the initial complement of twenty-five Agents until the arrest of Wayne Williams on 6/21/81. The expertise of the Laboratory Division, Technical Services Division, Training Division and Identification Division was utilized throughout the investigation. FBI investigation was conducted in all states except Alaska and Hawaii.

On 5/22/81, Wayne Williams was stopped on the James Jackson Parkway bridge, Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently interviewed by the PBI.

On 6/3/81, FBI representatives assisted in the execution of the Fulton County Superior Court search warrants for the person of Wayne Williams, the Williams' residence and the Williams' vehicle. On the same date, Williams was interviewed by the FBI and afforded a polygraph examination. The Attorney General

On 6/21/81, Wayne Williams was arrested by Fulton County District Attorney Office investigators on a warrant charging him with the murder of Nathaniel Cater.

On 7/17/81, a Fulton County grand jury indicted Wayne Williams for the murders of Jimmy Ray Payne and Nathaniel Cater.

On 8/27/81, Pulton County Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper issued a judicial order prohibiting all individuals involved in this case, both defense and prosecution, from making comments or statements to the news media. The order restricted anyone affiliated with law enforcement from making such remarks.

On 1/6/82, the trial of Wayne Williams convened in Fulton County Superior Court. During the trial, the jury heard testimony from numerous PBI representatives.

On 2/21/82, Wayne Williams was found guilty of the murders of Jimmy Ray Payne and Nathaniel Cater. Judge Clarence Cooper immediately sentenced Williams to consecutive life sentences for these murders. Judge Cooper, following the guilty verdict, lifted his 8/27/81 judicial order.

On 3/1/82, a meeting was held at the Atlanta Police Task Force Headquarters with representatives from all affected law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies present. It was concluded that Wayne Williams could be linked to twenty-three of the Task Force victims, which included victims Cater and Payne. District Attorney Lewis Slaton has recommended to the District Attorneys who have jurisdiction over these cases that they be officially closed. The remaining seven cases were turned over to the appropriate local jurisdictions. It was unanimously agreed upon that the Task Force be disbanded effective 3/8/82.

The FBI has concluded its major case investigation into the murdered and missing children at Atlanta, Georgia; however, the services of the Identification and Laboratory Divisions remain available to the local Atlanta jurisdictions as concerns the remaining seven cases.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: This memorandum was prepared pursuant to the Director's desire to provide the Attorney General with a final ATKID briefing as concerns FBI investigative involvement.

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To Director Federal Bur	reau of Investigation	Wm. Bradford Reynolds Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division

Reference is made to your memorandum dated 1/18/2 forwarding a memorandum from your Alanta field office captioned as on the attached closing form. This matter has been closed as of the date on the attached form.

7-1925/-5 MM = 18

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CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Motice to Close File

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: Chief,	Criminal	Section
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It iș i	recommended that the	e above case be closed for the following reasons:
civil rightsing allocal and character hat, no	ghts jurisdiction and murdered hhild Pederal investi of Federal viola, and local autho	ned when it appeared that Federal a might exist in the case of the laren in Atlanta. An extensive leation has failed to uncover ations in connection with the prities have arrested a suspect of the murders. In view of the fact ral violations exists, I recommend
		. •
		Karen E. Moore
Offic	ds Section e of Legal Administr bove numbered file l	
Da	te	Chief, Criminal Section FORMERLY CVR-3 FORM CL-3

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P

(ARY 3/12/82 loc Lience To the Party and the Inc. let. dtd. 3/9/82. Subject writes in and believes that Wayne Williams is innocent of the Atlanta murders Alleges that the Atlanta P.D. and FBI are covering something up. He alleges that the killings are part of a "Voodoo-Masonic Quabbalistic ritual, since oil was found on parts of the bodies of the victims.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

6	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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MAR 82

ATLANTA (7A-1835) (SQ 7) (P)

RECTOR. FBI (7A-18251) (ROUTINE)

ATTENTION: BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION, MS.

, NO ATTENTION PERSONNEL CRIMES, SUPERVISOR

BT

UNCLAS

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS, MAJOR CASE 30, KIDNAPPING; OO: ATLANT RE ATLANTA FTS TO HEADQUARTERS, MARCH 8, 1982, AND ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE 9, 1981.

BY REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALL ATLANTA ADVISED FBIHQ THAT ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT. HOMICIDE TASK FORCE, HAS REQUESTED COST DATA INFORMATION CONCERNING FBI'S TOTAL COMMITTMENT IN IN ORDER TO PRO-MURDER AND MISSING CHILDREN'S INVESTIGATION. VIDE MOST ACCURATE FIGURES AVAILABLE ATLANTA IS FORWARDING TO FBIHQ BELOW DATA TO BE INCORPORATED WITH INFORMATION ACCU ULATED

THROUGH TURK AND PREVIOUS COST DATA INFORMATION SUPPLIED

aited to attante REFERENCED TELETYPE:

15 MAR 19 1982

68 APR 1 - 1982

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PAGE TWO (7A-1835) UNCLAS

FOR PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1981, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1982, THE

FOLLOWING COST DATA INFORMATION HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED:

CAR RENTAL - \$3,307.44; SUPPLIES - \$119.01; TOTAL CLERICAL

OVERTIME HOURS FOR ABOVE PERIOD - 3,229 HOURS.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU: THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE

ATLANTA AS TO THE TOTAL COST OF THE ATKID INVESTIGATION AND ALSO

IF APPROVAL GRANTED FOR DISSEMINATION OF THAT INFORMATION TO ATLANTA

POLICE DEPARTMENT, HOMICIDE TASK FORCE. FURTHER INQUIRIES SHOULD BE

DIRECTED TO SA

BT

1 - Mr. Mullen 1 - Mr. Young 1 - Mr. Monroe 1 - Mr. Castonguay 1 - Mr. Gilbert 1 - Mr. 1 1 - Mr. 3/18/82 1 - Mr.1 - Mr.

\$1,027,070

AIRTEL

(7A-18251)Director, FBI

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; KIDNAPING (A); MAJOR CASE #30 (00: Atlanta)

Chief of Police, A

Ident. _

Toch, Serve. . Telephone Rm.

ReATtel dated 3/8/82.

The purpose of this communication is to advise that the estimated cost of the ATKID investigation through February 6, 1982, is \$1,730,270. A breakdown of the total cost figure is as follows:

total cost figure for the ATKID investigation, and requested FBIHQ approval to disseminate the total cost figure to the

Accounting and Budget Analysis Unit, Financial Management off. Comp. & Branch, Administrative Services Division, in determining the 1832 Public Affe. cost data & Protogol Fould require dissemination through the

to its request. The Personal Crimes Unit coordinated with the

Investigative Personnel

Field Labor Costs

	B. Support Personnel	283,757
	C. Management/Supervisory Personnel	131,151
2	Per Diem, GTRs, Supplies, Confidential Expenditures	219,156 to 2000 Const. The state of the stat
282 3	Rental of Surveillance Vehicles	12,807 ag (5)15
3700	Investigative Support Information System (ISIS)	56,329
1	Grand Total	\$1,730,270
F	FBIHQ approval is granted for SAC, Atlanta	to disseminate 5
Exec AD Inv. Department.	cal cost figure to the Chief of Police, At	(1)5/- 77 /
	y attached teletype, the Atlanta Division	requested them

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	01. Lecture 02. Training	/Training (Oth z (Self)	ers)	06. Re 07	search/Data Acquisition	

08. Investigative Support09. Communication Support

_ Defense Attorney ___

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03. Speech

Results of Trial .

Prosecuting Attorney _

04. Pretrial Conference

05. Field Examination of Evidence

Details/Unusual or Interesting Circumstances:

Williams



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		1 - Mr. Mon	eenleaf nroe
		(Attn: 1 - Mr. You 1 - Mr. 2 - Mr. 1 - Mr.	ung L
	Harch 3		
	,	1 - Mr.	enc
Honorable Patrick J. Leahy United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510 Dear Pat:	MILIA		
I have received y enclosing questions relating the Furcau's investigation in South Dakota.	g to the Wayr	re Williams ca	are and
Inasmuch as the this order restricting extratory four inquiry regarding by Pine Ridge investigation wi	judicial stat	ements, a res	ponse
	Sincerel	y yours,	
	, William I	H. Webster	
		H. Webster ector	
NOTE: This is an interim responding to the Security and Terrorism Young to Monroe memo dated Investigative Division, OPR prepare answers to Senator a letter regarding the Pine responding to Leahy's Atlanthe trial judge lifted the now been lifted and a complianquiry will be forwarded.	he Director's Subcommittee 2/24/82, the , and OCPA we Leahy's quest Ridge matter ta questions gag order. T	crestimony be on 2/4/82. E Criminal created ions and forward was planned a hat gag order	to NOT RECORDED THE MAY 6 1982 That has
tere (11)	Directors: Directors: Exec. AD-Adm. Exec. AD-Inv.	Crim. Inv Le	aboratory

now been lifted and a complete response <u>inquiry will be forwarded.</u> Erec AD Tav. Erec AD Adm. ___ Tec AD LES ___ Last. Dir.: Crim. Inv. .

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STROM THUS WOND S.C., CHAIRMS

UL EKARLI, NEV. IF.N G. MATCH, UTAH BERT DOLE HANS, AN K. SIMPSON WYO.

ACC. MATHIAS, JR . MD . JUSEPH R. BIDE YRD, W. VA. METZENBAUM, OHIO HOWELL HEFLIN: ALA

EMORY ENERGEN. CHIEF COUNSEL

QUENTIN LHOMMELIN, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR

February 10, 1982

United States Benate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

The Honorable William H. Webster Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW 20535 Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your testimony at the recent meeting of the #Security and Terrorism Subcommittee.

I have enclosed a series of questions relating to the 'Atlanta youth murders case which we discussed during the hearing. I hope that you will be able to respond to those questions which do not violate the judge's gag order in the Wayne Williams case as soon as possible. If any of these questions do violate the judge's gag order, I would appreciate a response as soon as that gag order is lifted.

I have also included a couple of specific questions concerning the report you sent me relating to allegations of FBI misconduct on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. I would appreciate your prompt reply to these questions.

Again, thank you for your testimony, and I am looking forward to reviewing your responses to these questions

Sincerely

RICK J. LEAHY. United States Senator

PJL:nrp

enclosures

first new

- 1. I believe you told the Congress that the Bureau had a "tenuous" jurisdiction under the federal kidnapping statutes and the Justice Department concluded there was "no basis for a civil rights investigation." On what basis did the Federal Government have the authority to investigate the Atlanta slayings?
- 2. Why was the FBI unable to enter the investigation intitially due to lack of jurisdiction, but able to enter later with no apparent change in the facts regarding jurisdiction?
- 3. Did the FBI enter the case, as some have suggested, simply because the Atlanta slaying had become an issue "national" in scope and effect -- a "national crime disaster area" -- irrespective of a sound jurisdictional basis?
- 4. When U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti "ordered" the FBI, as well as the Justice Department, to offer their full cooperation to the Atlanta police, did he in effect "order" the FBI to exceed its traditional jurisdiction?
- 5. Why was the federal response in Atlanta, particularly that of the FBI, so slow in coming?
- 6. The technical assistance of two investigators (specifically the services of a special agent who is an expert in the development of behavioral profiles and an FBI agent who is a specialist in the development of visual investigation aid systems) was offered to the city on November 6, 1980. At some point in very late 1980 or early 1981, a decision was made to send in more assistance. (By February 11, 1981, "some 26 FBI agents" had been assigned to "work with" Atlanta's 35-member special task force.) Who made that decision, at what time, and when did additional help actually arrive in Atlanta?
- 7. At some point, the FBI "assistance" in Atlanta developed into an independent investigation running on parallel, and sometimes counter, tracks to the local efforts. At what point did the "assistance" burgeon into a full investigation? Can you provide some idea -- the number of agents and the dates on which they became active in the investigation -- of how the investigation force grew?
- 8. Once the FBI became committed to the situation in Atlanta, their investigation proceeded on a separate track from that of the Special Task Force which was made up of local law enforcement officials. Who made the initial decision that the FBI not be a part of the Special Task Force?

Frelostro

- 9. Is it possible that the very structure of the investigation -simultaneous inquiries by two independent investigating groups -fostered much of the difficulty encountered in the investigation?
 Wouldn't such an arrangement hinder communications, increase the risk
 of duplicated effort, reduce the chance of apparently unrelated
 information "coming together" in the process of an integrated
 investigation, and in other ways fetter the often slow and piecemeal development of a successful investigation?
- 10. Was the two track investigation in fact preferable in the beginning or did other factors determine the structure of the investigation? Was the FBI unwilling to be integrated into the Special Task Force or was there an inability or unwillingness to integrate the FBI into the Special Task Force?
- ll. You were criticized for your announcement that four of the child murders were "substantially solved" at a time when Atlanta police said that they were not aware that any case was near resolution. Could this have been avoided by having had the FBI integrated into the Task Force? Similar criticism occurred following a statement by an FBI agent not assigned to the case at a Macon, Georgia, Civic Club meeting that four of the children had been killed by their parents because they were considered "nuisances."
- 12. Regardless of their effect on the actual investigation, don't such statements undermine public confidence that law enforcement officials are dealing adequately with these highly publicized cases?
- 13. Do you believe there is any validity to the criticisms raised against the FBI concerning the conduct of the investigation from May 22 to June 21, 1981?
- 14. Is there any internal investigation underway of possible FBI misconduct? If such an internal review is complete, were any problems discovered?
- 15. Was the investigation of Mr. Williams, especially the occurrences immediately following the incident at the bridge less than a first-rate job in your estimation?
- 16. Do you think it was appropriate for the FBI to press for an arrest in the case before local prosecutors felt they were ready?

- 17. Finally, a high level official on the Special Task Force was quoted in the New York Times last July as saying, "The FBI wanted to solve the case themselves." "They wanted all the credit, but instead they have made it more difficult to resolve the guilt or innocence of the suspect." What can we do and what can you do to minimize the rivalries, which can disrupt investigations, if the Federal Government is going to get involved more heavily in crimes, which in the past have been left to state and local authorities?
- 18. You recently responded to an inquiry I made last summer concerning certain allegations surrounding FBI agency misconduct on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. While your response was very forthcoming concerning the details of the allegations, the overall response seems to draw no conclusion from the pattern of activities which were occurring with respect to Indian matters during the mid-1970's. While it is plausible to believe that Special-Agent-In-Charge Trimbach, did forget about the wiretap application, and didn't know that Mr. Hurd had agreed to a polygraph of Mr. Moves Camp, and perhaps Mr. Hurd did forget to turn over to defense lawyers Jencks material provided to him by the FBI, I was still left with the feeling that things were out of control during those days. Was the FBI exerting sufficient management control over its agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation during those events?
- 19. In response to another issue, you stated in your report to me that with respect to the investigations of the deaths of Special Agents Coler and Williams, the Department had received various allegations but had not "received any specific information or allegations which had indicated that the FBI conducted any unlawful searches or conducted the investigation as a reprisal or vendetta." Your August 1979 letter to Civil Rights Commission Chairman Flemming also refers to various general charges of agency misconduct at the Pine Ridge Reservation but to no specific allegations. In light of those statements, I wish again to ask you a question posed in my letter, but not directly answered by your response. Have you, since becoming Director of the FBI, taken any steps to ensure that the constitutional rights and liberties of persons living on Indian Reservations are protected?

Memorandum

Subject :

Mr. Monroe

KIDNAPING (A);

MAJOR CASE #30 OO: ATLANTA

ATKID;

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;



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Telephone Rm.

1 - Mr. Castonguay 1 - Mr. Gilbert

1 - Mr.

1 - Mr. Mullen

1 - Mr. Young

1 - Mr. Monroe

1 - Mr.1 - Mr.

1 - Mr.

March 18, 1982

PURPOSE: To advise concerning the estimated cost of captioned investigation, and the Atlanta Division's request to disseminate the total cost figure to the Atlanta Police Department's (APD) Homicide Task Force in response to its request.

RECOMMENDATION: That, pursuant to the Atlanta Division's request, approval be granted via attached airtel for SAC, Atlanta to disseminate the total Bureau cost of captioned investigation to the Chief of Police, APD.

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DETAILS: The Personal Crimes Unit, Personal and Property Crimes Section, in coordination with the Accounting and Budget Analysis Unit, Financial Management Branch, Administrative Services Division, has estimated the cost of captioned investigation to be \$1,730,270 through 2/6/82. A breakdown of the total cost figure is as follows:

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum from W. R. Gilbert to Mr. Monroe RE: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS

1.	Field Labor Costs	
	A. Investigative Personnel	\$1,027,070
	B. Support Personnel	283,757
	C. Management/Supervisory Personnel	131,151
2.	Per Diem, GTRs, Supplies, Confidential Expenditures	219,156
3.	Rental of Surveillance Vehicles	12,807
4.	Investigative Support Information System (ISIS)	56,329
	Grand Total	\$1,730,270

The Atlanta Division has requested FBIHQ approval to disseminate the total cost figure to the APD's Homicide Task Force in response to its request. Protocol requires dissemination via the Chief of Police, APD and not directly to the APD's Homicide Task Force.

1 - Mr. Mullen

1 - Mr. Young

1 - Mr. Monroe 1 - Mr. Castonguay

1 - Mr. Gilbert

1 - Mr. 1 - Mr.

1 .- Mr.

AIRTEL

Director, FBI (7A-18251)

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS; ATKID; KIDNAPING (A); MAJOR CASE #30 (00: Atlanta)

ReATtel dated 3/8/82.

The purpose of this communication is to advise that the estimated cost of the ATKID investigation through February 6, 1982, is \$1,730,270. A breakdown of the total cost figure is as follows:

1. Field Labor Costs

	A. Investigative Personnel	\$1,027,070
	B. Support Personnel	283,757
	C. Management/Supervisory Pe	rsonnel 131,151
2.	Per Diem, GTRs, Supplies, Confidential Expenditures	219,156
3.	Rental of Surveillance Vehicl	es 12,807
4.	Investigative Support Information System (ISIS)	56,329
	Grand Total "	\$1.730.270

FBIHQ approval is granted for SAC, Atlanta to disseminate ATKID's total cost figure to the Chief of Police, Atlanta Police Department.

NOTE: By attached teletype, the Atlanta Division requested the total cost figure for the ATKID investigation, and requested FBIHQ approval to disseminate the total cost figure to the Atlanta Police Department's (APD) Homicide Task Force in response to its request. The Personal Crimes Unit coordinated with the Accounting and Budget Analysis Unit, Financial Management Branch, Administrative Services Division, in determining the ; cost data. Protocol would require dissemination through the Chief of Police, APD.

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From : SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) (SQ. 7) (P)

: DIRECTOR, FBI (7A-18251)

FBI LABORATORY, SA

3/9/82

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS

MC #30 KIDNAPING 00: AT

Enclosed for the Bureau, under separate cover, LTC are four boxes for SA

The contents of the above-described boxes are pertinent scientific papers and other materials for SA

(1 - Package Copy) - Atlanta

		FBI		
	TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:	
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	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: LABORATORY AND BEHAVORIAL SCIENCE UNIT FBI ACADEMY, QUANTICO	11>	, ,
		VIRGINIA)	11	, —
	FROM:	SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) (F	P) (SQ. 7)	W/ X
	WAYNE BERY MAJOR CASI KIDNAPING OO:ATLANTA	()()		
	connection County District the proses SA follows: of the Ful the direct various so with capt: above case District FBI Labora	On February 27, 1982, a cubject having been charged in captioned matter. On the strict Attorney, Gordon Minuting team for the above of the Atlanta He wished to make it know that it is assistance of the FBI Latervices offered to the citioned matter, that a successioned matter is the succession of the successi	d with 2 counts of me same date Assistated iller, the principal trial, telephonical Division, and advisor where the two of the second the other of the Behavorial Second to	urder in nt Fulton member of ly contacted ed as onsensus ithout her nection the stant of the & C
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AT 7A-1835

He noted that SA professional expertise in the examination of the evidentiary fibers in this case contributed substantially to the conviction of subject Williams. Further, that the FBI Laboratory in general provided immeasurable service in the retention and examination of evidence in several of the victims having been formally charged to Williams during the Fulton County trial.

The FBI Laboratory should note that questioning of jurors in captioned matter disclosed that the two greatest items of impact during the trial were the interviews of subject Williams conducted by FBI personnel and the abundance of fiber comparisons attributed to known sources from the Williams residence and his vehicle and those items recovered from various victims.

f-7C of the Mr. Miller indicated that SA Behavorial Science Unit, who was present in the courtroom during much of the trial and all of the defense presentation, provided the prosecution with numerous insights into witness cross-examination and provided a definitive strategy as to how best interview subject Williams under cross-examination. Mr. Miller pointed out that the strategy furnished to Assistant Fulton County D. A. Jack Mallard was in fact utilized in the cross-examination of Williams towards the close of the trial. Sustained aggressful interrogation of Williams on the stand covering a period of two separate days managed to expose a segment of his personality which heretofore the jurors had not been exposed to. Following the strategy Mr. Mallard was able to elicit a hostile, laid out by SA aggressive, and insulting aspect of Williams' character which had an affect on the jury.

A polling of the jurors disclosed that during the initial phases of the trial they were unable to picture subject Williams as being the killer in captioned matter. Having witnessed Williams in a hostile, aggressive disposition in court revealed to several of the jurors the true personality of Wayne Williams.

The above information being furnished to the FBI Laboratory and to the Behavioral Science Unit, Quantico, Virginia, for information.

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TRANSMIT VIA: Teletype Facsimile AIRTEL	PRECEDENCE: Immediate Priority Routine	CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET SECRET CONFIDENTIAL UNCLAS E F T O UNCLAS 3/10/82	2)
TO: DIRECT	OR, FBI (7A-18251)	Date	

(ATTN: DIVISION SIX)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) (SQ. 7) (P)

SUBJECT: ATKID;

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS

MC #30 KIDNAPPING 00: AT



As FBIHQ is aware, captioned subject was convicted and sentenced to two life terms on 2/27/82 for the murders of Jimmy Ray Payne and Nathaniel Cater. This was a complex trial, lasting approximately eight weeks, and the guilty verdict was a result of circumstantial, rather than direct evidence. Fulton County District Attorney and his staff handled this case in a most professional manner.

It is recommended by the Atlanta Division that the following members of the Fulton County District Attorney's Office, Atlanta, Georgia, be considered for letters of commendation. is realized that Slaton was recently orally commended by the Director for the excellent efforts of Slaton and his staff/in prosecuting Wayne Williams for the murders of Nathaniel Cater and Jimmy Ray Payne. The telephone call was appropriate and I am sure Slaton will always cherish the thought that the Director of the FBI singled him out for praise.

Mr. Slaton's staff also played an important role in the successful prosecution of Wayne Williams and it is believed that a rare opportunity exists to improve relations between the Fulton County Prosecutor's Office and the FBI that were strained to some extent during the investigation of the case. No doubt Slaton's office is of the opinion, no matter what its public

position is, that pressure brought on by the FBI thrust them into - Bureau - Atlanta

Transmitted .

(Number)

AT 7A-1835

a prominent public posture when they would have preferred to remain in a more subordinate role. Of course, some of these hard feelings have been diminished by the successful outcome of the trial.

Moreover, this additional effort will reach every member of Mr. Slaton's prosecutive staff, who played a primary role in the prosecution of Wayne Williams.

NB 1) Lewis Slaton, District Attorney

Slaton had the overall responsibility for prosecuting the Wayne Williams case. In addition, Slaton actively participated in examining witnesses and forming stratagems. He was also the final speaker during the closing arguments where he reminded the jury of many salient points brought out during the trial. As mentioned previously, Slaton has received a telephone call from the Director commending him for his efforts in this matter.

13 2) Jack Mallard, Assistant District Attorney

Mallard was the individual responsible for a good portion of the examination of numerous prosecution and defense witnesses. In addition, his effective cross-examination of Wayne Williams was one of the vital points in the trial.

3) Gordon Miller, Assistant District Attorney

Miller was responsible for introducing the fiber and technical evidence. Miller became very knowledgeable regarding fibers and hydrology and effectively introduced these aspects of the State's case to the jury. In addition, Miller examined different pathologists placed on the witness stand by the prosecution. Miller's participation in the closing arguments was extremely important, as his summation of the fiber evidence helped the jury focus on the strength of this evidence.

(Am) 4) Wallace Speed, Assistant District Attorney

Speed was instrumental in interviewing key rebuttal witnesses. In addition, Speed gathered information pertaining to documentation which proved the Williams family purchased the green carpeting in 1971. Speed also participated in court by placing on the witness stand the individuals who contracted with the Williams family for carpeting and who installed same. Speed also assisted the prosecution in forming various stratagems.

AT 7A-1835

LAM 5) Joseph Drolet, Assistant District Attorney

Drolet was solely responsible for resolving all motions and legal arguments both before and during the trial. Drolet will also represent the District Attorney's Office during any appeals made by the Wayne Williams defense team.

In the event any letters of commendation are forth-coming, they should be directed to:

Fulton County District Attorney's Office 136 Pryor Street, Southwest Atlanta, Georgia 30335

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

40	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
4	Deleted under exemption(s) 62,65 with no segregable material available for release to you.
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	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
 	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $7 - 18251 - 753 \times$

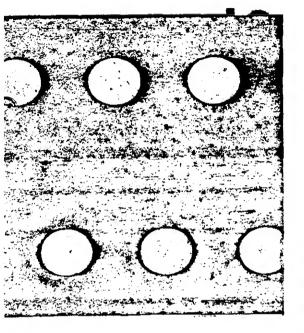
XXXXXX **X**XXXXX **X**XXXXX



6-147 (1-13-81) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

INFOR TIVE NOTE

Date 3/3/82



Re: ATKID MAJOR CASE 30

OO: ATLANTA

Attached Atlanta teletype advises that on 3/1/82 a meeting was held at the Atlanta Police Task Force Headquarters with representatives from all affected law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies present. After much discussion, it was concluded that Wayne Williams could be linked to 23 of the task force victims, which includes victims Cater and Payne. District Attorney Lewis Slaton advised he will recommend to the District Attorneys who have jurisdiction over these cases that they be officially closed. The remaining seven cases, as set forth in the attached teletype, will be turned over to the appropriate jurisdictions. It was unanimously agreed upon that the task force be disbanded effective 3/8/82.

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LEWIS R. SLATON

DISTRICT ATTORNEY-ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT THIRD FLOOR COURTHOUSE . ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335

March 29, 1982

LOCAL & STAFE

The Honorable William H. Webster Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Hoover Building Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Judge Webster:

I appreciate very much your taking time from your busy schedule to write about the prosecution of Wayne Williams and your kind words.

Whatever success we achieved in that case would not have been possible without the splendid assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My very special thanks go to the FBI Laboratory and the Atlanta field office for their most professional cooperation. The Williams case, I believe, is a shining example of federal, state and local teamwork to solve a difficult problem.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

y-111

Gordon H. Miller

Assistant District Attorney

Atlanta Judicial Circuit

E-9 JUN 07 1982

Med Line

Asst. DK Adm. SELVS. Crim. Inv. Ident. . Inspection Intell. Laboratory Legal Coun. Off. of Cent. & Public Affs Rec. Nght Tech. Servs. Training . Telephone Am. Director's Sac'y

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Director, FEI (7-13251)

SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835)

ATKID

MAJOR CASE #30

EL

KIDNAPPING OO: ATLAUTA

Atlanta is requested to complete the enclosed Visual Investigative Analysis (VIA) Evaluation Form regarding the application of VIA to captioned case. Atlanta is also requested to submit completed form by COR 6/11/82 to Criminal Investigative Division, Administrative Unit, attn. Supv. SA FBEIQ, ROOM 5121.

Q-7C

Enclosure

Laboratory Affs. Off. ... MAIL ROOM 7-18251

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WOMEN SLAIN

ATLANTA (AP) -- THE STABBING BEATHS OF SEVEN YOUNG BLACK HOMEN REHAIN UNSOLVED, SETTING OFF WHAT MAYOR ANDREW YOUNG SEES AS A ''NORMAL PARANCIA'' AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF ATLANTA.

THE FIRST BODY WAS FOUND JUNE 18, 1980, AND THE MOST RECENT SLAYING OCCURRED SATURDAY, AUTHORITIES SAID.

ALL THE BODIES WERE FOUND NUME OR PARTIALLY NUME IN VACANT LOTS, AND "THERE WAS EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST SEXUAL ACTIVITY MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN ALL THE CASES," SAID LT. B.L. NEIKIRK OF THE POLICE HONICIDE SQUAD.

''I THINK THERE'S A NORMAL PARANOIR THAT COMES UPON US ALL AS A RESULT OF HAVING BEEN THROUGH A SERIES OF CLOSE TO 30 MURDERS OF CHILDREN, '' YOUNG SAID NEDNESDAY.

RUMORS THAT SLAYINGS OF BLACK NOMEN WERE CONNECTED AROSE IN ATLANTA'S BLACK COMMUNITY DURING THE 22-MONTH INVESTIGATION INTO THE SLAYINGS OF 28 YOUNG BLACKS, MOST OF WHOM WERE MALE.

THAT PROBE ENDED EARLIER THIS YEAR WHEN WAYNE B. WILLIAMS, 23, A FREE-LANCE PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS CONVICTED OF TWO OF THE SLAYINGS AND - LINKED BY OFFICIALS TO 21 HORE.

THE SEVEN UNSOLVED SLAYINGS OF YOUNG BLACK WOMEN WILL BE INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE MAJOR OFFENDER SOURD TO DETERMINE IF THEY ARE CONNECTED. ACTING PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSIONER GEORGE NAPPER ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

YOUNG WARNED THAT IF THE KILLINGS ARE BEING COMMITTED BY THE SAME PERSON, PUBLICITY MIGHT ENCOURAGE THE KILLER TO STRIKE AGAIN.

THE PROBLEM I HAVE IS THAT IF THERE ARE PATTERNS, THE LESS SAID ABOUT IT THE BETTER, IN TERMS OF GIVING POLICE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PUT TOGETHER A CONNECTION, '' YOUNG SAID.

AP-WX-05-20-82 1606EDT

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VISUAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

EVALUATION FORM

Case caption:

ATKID:

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS

MAJOR CASE #30

OO: ATLANTA

Case agent(s):

SA

Supervisor(s):

Supervisory Special Agent

Prosecutor(s): Lewis R. Slaton, District Attorney

Please answer all pertinent questions.

1. Did the network help in the administration of the investigation? Although the network did not solve the case, it was helpful in the daily administration of the investigation.

2. Were the analytic methods applied to this investigation useful in developing leads, clarifying nebulous areas, or highlighting incomplete portions of the investigation?

Previous to Wayne Williams becoming a suspect, the charts were

useful by focusing on certain victims and suspects.

3. Did the chart help in the prosecution of the case, either as an organizational device or as a trial aid?

Yes, as an organizational device in trial preparation.

4. What are your comments on the analyst's professionalism and technical skills?

and worked in a professional manner and appeared to be very knowledgeable regarding the various aspects of VIA.

5. Other comments/suggestions.

7-18251-156



: DIRECTOR, FBI (7A-18251)

Date 5/19/82

FBI LABORATORY, CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY UNITS

SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) (P) (SQ 7)

(K)

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS: ATKID

MC 30: KIDNAPING TA:00

Re Bureau telecall to Atlanta, 4/21/82.

By referenced telephone call, FBIHQ, FBI Laboratory, inquired as to what disposition could be rendered concerning certain body part specimens submitted during the course of the ATKID investigation from various victims.

Contact with Fulton County District Attorney's Office disclosed that those parts need not be retained and may be disposed of by FBIHQ.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The FBI Laboratory is requested to advise Atlanta of the names of the victims whose body parts specimens were previously retained at the Bureau and are now being destroyed.

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CHANNELS TO TREASURY AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TO SEEK A CHANGE IN U.S. TAX RULINGS WHILE REPRESENTING INDONESIA AS A PRIVATE PITORNEY IN 1976, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SHOW. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S RIMINAL DIVISION IS REVIEWING THE MATTER TO SEE IF CASEY VIOLATED PEDERAL LAW BY FAILING TO REGISTER AS A FOREIGN AGENT.

ATLANTA -- A POLICE STAKEOUT OFFICER HAS TESTIFIED THAT WAYNE VILLIAMS! CAR WAS BARELY MOVING WHEN HE SPOTTED IT ON THE BRIDGE AN EXPERT HAS IDENTIFIED AS THE MOST LIKELY DUMPING POINT FOR THE TWO YOUNG BLACKS WILLIAMS IS ACCUSED OF KILLING.

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FBI PRECEDENCE: CLASSIFICATION: TRANSMIT VIA: ☐ TOP SECRET [Immediate ☐ Teletype ☐ SECRET Facsimile Priority AIRTEL Routine CONFIDENTIAL ☐ UNCLAS E F T O ☐ UNCLAS Date 8/27/82 67C DIRECTOR, FBI TO: ROOM 5030) (ATTN: SAC, ATLANTA (7A-1835) FROM: ATKID MAJOR CASE #30 OO: ATLANTA Re Telcall from SAC, Atlanta to FBIHQ, 8/27/82. Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter to William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, from Georgia State Representative Mildred Glover, dated 8/19/82. For information of FBIHO, copy of enclosed le Supervisor, FBI, Atlanta, was furnished to SA by Representative Glover. She advised that the original of the letter had been forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Reynolds. The letter is critical of the handling of captioned matter by the Atlanta Police Department and requests FBI assistance based on what Representative Glover perceives as a violation of the Civil Rights of some of the ATKID victims. As the Bureau is aware, prior to the direct involvement of the FBI in this case in November, 1980, and subsequently, the United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia, as well as Department of Justice officials reviewed pertinent data and concluded that there is no evidence to support the existence of a civil rights violation in this matter. AUL 30 1392 For information, ENCLOSURE - Bureau (Enc. 1) Atlanta

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MILDRED GLOVER Representative, District 32 735 Lawton St., S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30310 Telephone: 404—755-3634

House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

COMMITTEES
STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY
Eleemosynary Institutions
TEMPERANCE, Vice Chairman
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM of GEORGIA

August 19, 1982

Mr. William Bradford Reynolds Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

After a nine-week trial in early 1982, Wayne Williams was convicted and sentenced for the murder of two adults in the Atlanta child killings. Subsequent to his conviction, local authorities announced that twenty-two (22) children cases which appear to be related would also be closed. Not one of the closed cases was brought to trial.

Parents of the children, first bewildered by the investigative treatment given their children's murders and enraged at the knowledge that the conviction of Williams for two murders would suffice for all of them, sought my assistance for justice beyond the state of Georgia. They contend that their children were killed because they were black and that they, themselves, have been treated as second-class citizens in their effort to seek relief because they, too, are poor and black. Furthermore, their opinions are substantiated by extensive testimony in the form of written and recorded information which provide names, dates, and places suggesting a racist intent in the children's murders.

It is against this background that the parents and I entered into regular and lengthy discussions of the missing and murdered children in Atlanta. As a State Representative from a district where many of the children lived, or were last seen, or were found, I consider it an important stewardship responsibility to respond to the parents in their request.

After a careful study and review of the information, I am led to believe that the parents' contention that discrimination was the motive in their children's deaths is, indeed, a valid one.

It is in the parents behalf that I write this letter to present the case of discrimination in the Atlanta child killings--that the children were killed because of color. Evidence strongly suggests

ENCLOSURE

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that the children's will rights have been viola d. Further I am charging that the in roper and indifferent treat and accorded the children's deaths by law enforcement officials and the inadequate and insensitive response to parents is proof-positive that they were ignored because of color. It is fair to assume that our government leaders would have declared a state of emergency (and conceivably a state of war) had the thirty victims been white, slain en masse, and virtually ignored by law enforcement officials.

In my response to the parents to seek justice beyond the state of Georgia, I appeal to you under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 902 which authorizes the intervention of the United States government in civil rights cases. It states:

"Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, the Attorney General for and in the name of the United States may intervene in such action upon timely application if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance. In such action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action."

63 Stat. 102 Title 28 of the U.S. Code Section 1447(d)

General Overview

During the summer of 1979, a crisis of unparalled proportions came to light in Atlanta, Georgia that was to continue for the next two years. Black children and young adults were murdered in massive numbers. The murderer(s) of unknown identity stalked the streets of the city snatching and killing our children and dropping their bodies along highways, byways, and in rivers.

During the period, a total of thirty young persons were identified as victims of the mass slaying and placed on an official Task Force List for on-going investigation. The group included twenty-five (25) children and five (5) young adults. Children ages ranged from 7 to 17; young adults, 18-28.

On June 21, 1981, a suspect, Wayne B. Williams, was apprehended near the Chattachoochee River--adumping ground for many of the victims. Williams was subsequently charged for the murder of two adults--Jimmy Ray Payne, 21 and Nathaniel Cater, 27 and convicted on both counts following a nine-week trial during the first part of 1982.

The books have been closed on cases that have indeed not been prosecuted with an understanding that they all can be linked to Wayne Williams--without the benefit of trial by jury. There is no prece-

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dent for this proce in court history. The fision to establish a pattern and make 1 cases fit a mold in view of the critical nature of the case is indeed an unfit decision. If anything, a pattern, having been established, should be used merely as a point of departure for a trial by jury in each and every case.

To date, there has been no attempt to learn the identity of the mass murderer(s) of our children. For this reason, we are concerned that we may never know the circumstances surrounding our children's deaths. Questions abound in every area of the situation.

Essentially, Mr. Reynolds, I believe that the civil rights of the children and parents have been violated for the following reasons:

- 1) Testimony given by Mr. A--a white male witness who alleges that other white persons have "bragged" to him about killing "them damn niggers." I am in possession of taped recordings detailing the contents of his testimony.
- 2) Testimony given by Mrs. B--a white female witness who reports that an acquaintance is killing the children to hide his homosexual activity with the boys. Mrs. B has detailed her observations in a written report and submitted it to me.
- 3) Testimony given by Mr. C--a young black male (16) whom I consider a survivor because of his narrow escape with death. Mr. C describes his homosexual prostitution activities with white males in Northside Atlanta. His tape recorded testimony describes the activities of a club of members which included two of the victims.
- 4) Parents were subject to indecent and indifferent treatment by police officials at every level of the crisis: i.e., delayed action early on; insensitive and improper police procedures;—all of which were tolerated because victims were black and not white.
- 5) In many instances, citizens desiring to offer information were either discouraged or ignored in their attempt to cooperate with investigative authorities. Even parents' offer of information was often ignored or simply refused.
- 6) The court's failure to issue supeona to persons known to have had continuous contact with many victims (based on eye-witness accounts as opposed to fiber evidence) is also contrary to proper judicial procedure. As a matter of information, court documents, depositions, and other testimony provide identities of such persons.

The following discussion attempts to elaborate on the reasons listed above.

Mr. A--A White Male Witness

On August 14, 1982, at his request, I visited the home of a middle-aged white male in Atlanta (hereafter referred to as Mr. A) who gave a comprehensive accounting of the implementation of a calculated plan by whites to kill the black children. An excerpt from that conversation follows:

- Q. "Mr. A--you said that you thought "ou wife and your wife, mother hated the fact that your sons, who are white, went to school and played with the 'colored' boys--do you think that could be a serious motive (racism, prejudice) for your family to take the lives of Atlanta's black children?"
- A. "Yes ma'am. Sure do. I mean, let me put it this way. They say, the South down here—the white people, the colored people and all—(Lincoln freed the slaves, you know)—well they say that everybody is happy and living together but there's still a lot of old folks white old folks don't feel that way. And her mother (wife's mother) was one of the ones.
- ... Every morning she (wife's mother) would come over here and have a cup of co-fee with us before she went to work--and she was constantly every morning pouring that garbage in my kids' heads.
- ... She didn't talk about one specific boy--she didn't know one specific boy--she just, 'cuse my French--she just said 'them damn niggers running over everybody.' They were going to school with them down here at Benteen and them kids would get in fusses and fights just like any kids do--you know--but yet just because they was black, they'd come home and tell their grand-mother, and then she'd say, 'them damn little niggers, if it wasn't for them, you wouldn't have got in a fight like that.'
- ...Constantly, every morning, she'd come over here and it was nigger this and nigger that.

Her daddy--when she was little--they was raise in Jones-boro. And he'd come up to Atlanta in a horse and wagon 'bout every two weeks and he was up here when the Ku Klux was killing colored people and carrying them to the river in a wagon, and she was bragging to them young'uns and all--saying that's what they ought to do again."

At another taping in Mr. A's home, he reported:

"My son was bragging and said that he killed the one that was stabbed in the stomach—the one that was found over there off Moreland.

As a matter of information, Mr. A lives in a predominantly black area of Atlanta. A resident of fifteen years at that address, he is one of the few whites that has remained in his community despite the high incidence of white flight common to urban transition. Mr. A and his family, themselves being poor, lived a similar lifestyle as their black neighbors. His immediate family members, whom he accuses of mass murder, were frustrated by having to contend with their black

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environment--despicing their children's attendance at the black school; their social life. the same boys' club; the lesses and fights at recreation centers; their forced joint involvement in every area of life.

Their only escape were the frequent visits to relatives in Conyers, Georgia who he accuses of providing the opportunity for murder through the use of their motor home.

Mr. A expresses strong familiarity with several victims by name. In fact, on my first visit to his home (accompanied by two parents), I was amazed at not only his knowledge of the children but also the parents. He greeted us and upon recognizing Mrs. Annie Rogers said, "Good evening, you're Miss Rogers, aren't you--Patrict Rogers was your boy."

Mr. A claims to have an understanding of the route used by his family in the placement of the bodies. He says that his relatives' motor home was used to:

- 1) Drop bodies in the Chattahoochee River from the side door of the vehicle; and
- 2) Circle the perimeter on the ground route that was used by him (Mr. A) and his wife in their employment with the Dillard Mumford E-Z Food Shops (a.k.a. Magic Markets). He says:

"Well, there's one route--coming up 20 from Conyers going around 285--they was stopping at Moreland Ave down there at 285 where they was transporting the kids from a car to the motor home. They was going on around 285 and getting off at 166 and Campbell-ron Road (which they're both the same street) and then turn left going to Fairburn Road and taking another left and going down Redwine Road which is approximately 3 miles from the E-Z Food Shop at Fairburn and Campbellton.

This compelling and vivid account of hate murders as described by Mr. A clearly violates the very same protection as established by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Despite its potential for providing answers to the most heinous mass murders in the history of this country, Mr. A's testimony was ignored and door were closed to him at every level of law enforcement. It is questionnable whether his testimony would have been denied if 30 whites had been slain instead of 30 blacks.

Mrs. B--A White Female Witness

Through a mutual acquaintance, I met Mrs. B and her husband who report a number of experiences surrounding a suspect who they believe to have young black boys in homosexual trysts. She believes her life to be in danger because the suspect is aware of her suspicion. Her testimony however, does not put the suspect with any of the victims.

Mr. C--A Young Black Male (16)

Mr. C is a young man, not retarded but slow in some ways, who reports that he is a part of a group of youngsters who engage in homosexual prostitution. He espresses a disgust at his involvement and an interest in getting out. His friend, however, in an effort to get out was assaulted by fellow members of the homosexual club and because of this, Mr. C. fears that he, too, will be hurt. Mr. C does, in fact, link two child victims as former members of the club who accompanied him on many occasions on "jobs."

Parents Cite Reasons for Civil Rights Violations

Parents cite a number of reasons why they believe their children's civil rights have been violated. The following comments describe their major concerns.

Patrick Baltazar --

Mrs. Sheila Baltazar questions the motivation of the Task Force which directed her son, Patrick, to another department when he called for help. She is further perplexed since his name was officially on Task Force list and he gave his name and reported that he was being followed. This telephone call is part of the public record which was aired on local television.

Joseph "Jo-Jo" Bell

Mrs. Doris Bell believes that Wayne Williams did, in fact, kill her son and wonders why he can not or will not be brought to trial for it. Basing her conclusion on testimony by siblings, she thinks that if the victims were white, Wayne Williams would be brought to trial for all victims connected to his pattern, and tried for each.

Alfred Evans

Mrs. Lois Evans questions the handling of her son's case during the period he was missing. The Atlanta Police withheld from her the fact that her son had been found by them and buried by them without her knowledge. Mrs. Evans who had reported her son missing fourteen months prior to this announcement does not understand why law enforcement officials felt the need to deny her the opportunity to identify her son.

Aaron Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jackson would like to know why Wayne Williams was not investigated earlier when their son talked about a "Williams acquaintance" of his. The victims testimony was given to police but, nevertheless, ignored.

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Lubie Geter

Mrs. Assie Geter is disturbed by the informality and indifferent manner in which business is carried out in the Homicide Division of the Atlanta Police Department. She reports that her son's case was only pursued when a family member, also a police officer, saw the report of Lubie's death on a shelf, unattended, and took it upon himself to bring it to the attention of the proper authorities.

Timothy Hill

Mrs. Annie Hill is disturbed by the way that people have smeared the reputations of the children. She desperately wants the closed cases open and brought to trial.

Christopher Richardson

Mrs. Selena Cobb is upset because of the blatant racism she experienced with the DeKalb Police investigating officer who refused to come inside her home but rather sent for her and proceeded to investigate the case as she sat in her patrol car. Mrs. Cobb does not believe that the rich white residents of Dunwoody would have been treated in like manner.

Patrick Rogers

Mrs. Annie Rogers believes that her son's rights were violated because Cobb County closed the case on her son, Patrick, despite the fact that prosecution attorneys (during the Wayne Williams trial) stated publicly that "they were not charging Wayne Williams with the death of Patrick Rogers." Cobb County, however, reported that they (Cobb) do not have another suspect and have decided to close the case.

Earl Terrell

Mrs. Beverly Belt is concerned about many things, including the way the parents are treated; the fact that the bones of more than one body was often "thrown together" and aired on television. She, too, desperately wants the closed cases open and brought to trial so that other perpetrators may be brought to justice.

Curtis Walker

Mrs. Catherine Leach is enraged that the best kept secret from the public in this crisis is the brutal manner in which most of the children were mutilated. It is common to find among the bodies—castrations, hands amputated, feet amputated, lips and ears cut off, as well as part of the face. Why, the secret? It reads like old-fashion racist killings.

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Mrs. Fannie Mae Smith wants to know why were the parents treated. like suspects and why did the police have so little interest in investigating the cases. Mrs. Smith is the foster parent of Darron Glass--the only missing child.

Observations made by parents above are also commonly shared by many Atlantans--many of whom welcome the opportunity to repeat their observations and experiences that might hopefully bring an end to this nightmare.

Police Indifference

Parents contend that the establishment of the special Task Force was a much delayed reaction. They report that only after five of the children deaths in the face of constant cries for a special investigation was a special Task Force set up to handle the cases. They could not understand the obvious limited value that was being placed on investigating such a terrible string of murders of their children.

They are now enraged at the sharp contrast that has appeared with the recent attempted murder of Atlanta lawyer Hirsch Friedman. Within 48 hours after the attempt on this white citizen's life, a Task Force was established to investigate it. Even the FBI announced within 72 hours after the attempt that they would officially enter the investigating citing that their intervention was because of a possible violation of Friedman's civil rights. (see enclosed news clippings.)

The questions now on the parents' minds--and certainly valid ones-1) Were our dead black children from Atlanta's ghettos subject to
the same equal rights of the law as an influential white male lawyer
from Atlanta's affluent Northside? 2) Had the children been white
would the establishment of the Task Force taken place much quicker?

I, too, am bewildered and at a loss to understand the difference in treatment in the two cases. Is it because of color?

· Conclusion

Mr. Reynolds, the case of Atlanta's missing and murdered children is one of the most heinous and bizarre crimes ever committee in the country and indeed the world. Because of it, even the closure of the cases is one of the most talked about subjects in the city of Atlanta.

The evidence presented above would provoke the question in the mind of any constitutional lawyer as to the violation of the civil rights of these young black children. Further, it strongly suggests that a person or persons still running free were responsible for some of these children's deaths.

4

Several agencies joining to probe Friedman blast

Task force of Fulton police and GBI may include others

By Chet Fuller and Orville Gaines Staff Writers

A task force of investigators from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Fulton County Police Department and possibly from several other agencies will be formed to probe the carbombing that seriously injured Atlanta lawyer Hirsch Friedman, according to GBI and Fulton police officials.

GBI Director Phil Peters said the task force, expected to include about 10 investigators, is still being organized, but may involve personnel from the Atlanta Police Bureau, the Fulton County district attorney's office and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Even though the bombing Tuesday occurred in the driveway of Friedman's north Fulton County home, which lies in the jurisdiction of the Fulton County police. Chief Clinton

Chafin said he has reason to believe that a task force headed by the GBI would be more successful in finding those responsible for the explosion that critically injured the 39-year-old lawyer and Republican candidate for Fulton County solicitor general.

"We have reason to believe the causes and controlling factors in this case spread into other areas of the state," Chafin said Wednesday. "The GBI is familiar with some of Friedman's past activities and, since they have jurisdiction throughout the state, would run into less stumbling blocks or restrictions in such an investigation."

"We feel the task-force approach is the best way to go," Peters said. "We feel the investigation has the potential to be very complex and very wide-ranging... We plan on beginning immediately (to form the task force)." THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Fri., Aug. 20, 1982

FBI enters probe of car explosion

By Chet Fuller and Peter Scott Staff Writers

The FBI has officially entered the investigation of the car-bombing earlier this week that seriously injured Atlanta attorney Hirsch Friedman, according to FBI spokesman Dick Berry.

Berry said Thursday the FBI will investigate the explosion as a possible violation of Friedman's civil rights.

Friedman, a familiar figure to law enforcement officials in Atlanta, has cooperated with the FBI and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation on criminal investigations in the past, often acting in an undercover capacity.

The FBI's investigation of the explosion will be in conjunction with a squad of about 10 persons currently being assembled by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Fulton County Police Department. Atlanta police, the Fulton County District Attorney's Office and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will also be assisting in the probe.

The blast, which occurred as Friedman prepared to leave for work about 9 am. Tuesday morning, badly shattered his legs and caused less serious wounds to his labdomen and other parts of his body. His left leg was amputated just below the knee curring three hours of surgery.

that also blew out some windows in the front of Friedman's northwest Atlanta

list at Northside Hospital Thursday, according to his press secretary, Doug De-Loach. He was listed in serious condition. Thursday evening.

The 39-year-old Republican is running for the Fulton County solicitor's post being vacated by Hinson McAuliffe. James Webb, McAuliffe's chief assistant, is the Democratic nominee for the post.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TIME TO HIRSCH FRIEDMAN

Tuesday, August 17--Hirsch Friedman Bombing

Thursday, August 19--Task Force Established (48 hours later)

Friday, August 20---FBI Officially Entered (72 hours later)

It continues to stagger the imagination of how poor blacks can be denied their civil rights almost twenty years after the passage of a law that guarantees it for them.

Hirsch Friedman is truly blessed because the same Civil Rights Act of 1964 that was designed to protect the civil rights of all Americans regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin is the very same vehicle by which you exercised authority to officially enter his investigation.

Mr. Reynolds, we seek that same equal protection under the law and trust that you will move with the same speed in responding to my call to give relief to the parents of Atlanta's missing and murdered children.

espectfully gours,

Mildred Glover

Memorandum	(1. Ma		Exec AD Adm Exec AD Inv Exec AD LES Asst. Dir.: Adm. Servs Erim, Inv
To : Mr. Doran w	a Par		82 forc	Insp. Il. Jb. Legal Coun. Off. Cong. & Public Affs. Rec. Mgnt. Tech. Serve. Training
FIBER EVIDE TRIAL (ATKII PURPOSE: To more present paper at the Wayne V	request authorization for eetings of two regional Fors at these meetings concers Williams Murder Trial.	SA Sensic Science Assening the fiber evident	to attended to attended to a to	nd (
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Memorandum W. F. Cronin to Mr. Doran
Re: Presentation of Technical Papers
Dealing with the Fiber Evidence Used
During the Wayne Williams' Murder
Trial (ATKID)

The MAFS is presenting a panel discussion entitled, "Fiber Evidence Presented by the State of Georgia in the case of State vs. Wayne Williams." This discussion is tentatively scheduled to be held Thursday afternoon, October 28, 1982, from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00p. m. Although a final format has not been set, it is expected that several individuals who testified for the prosecution will be involved in this panel discussion.

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has presented a discussion of the Williams Case on several occasions within the FBI and is also planning to attend and present a paper at the Interamerican Congress of Forensic Sciences Meeting. He is also preparing an article for the Law Enforcement Bulletin and a more technical paper on the Williams Case for publication in a forensic science journal. It is felt, however, that details about this case should be presented to as many people as possible in the forensic science community. It is almost impossible for someone outside the actual investigation of a case such as the ATKID investigation to obtain an accurate picture of the evidence introduced at the trial and the significance of that evidence. Fiber evidence received a tremendous amount of publicity as a result of the Williams Case and, because of this publicity, fiber evidence should become more widely used in criminal cases in the future. Considerable information about the presentation of fiber evidence at a criminal trial was developed during the ATKID case. This information should be made available to all fiber examiners. Presentations of the type discussed in this memorandum are an excellent way of getting the above information to the forensic science community. These talks should also serve to make forensic scientists aware of the involvement of the FBI in the Williams Case. Because the Williams Trial involved non-Federal violations and was prosecuted by the District Attorney's Office of Fulton County, Georgia, it may not be well known that the FBI was very instrumental in the development of Williams as a suspect and his subsequent convictions on two counts of murder.

Doctor Randell Bresee, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Interior Design at Kansas State University, was the defense expert who attacked fiber evidence in general and specifically the fiber evidence Memorandum W. F. Cronin to Mr. Doran
Re: Presentation of Technical Papers
Dealing with Fiber Evidence Used
During the Wayne Williams Murder
Trial (ATKID)

introduction at the trial. It is doubtful that Bresee is going to participate in the MAFS panel discussion but Bresee, who is very critical of the ability of crime laboratories to examine and compare fibers, is known to many of the members of the MAFS and has previously presented a paper on textile fiber analysis at one of their meetings. A large number of questions will necessarily be raised concerning Bresee's attack on crime laboratories in general and our reliance of microscopical procedures for fiber comparisons. A scientific meeting is the proper place to defend our procedures used in the Williams Trial and point out the errors in many of Bresee's statements and arguments. It should be noted that Bresee used his appearance at the trial as a forum for presenting his ideas on fiber analysis and his feelings on crime laboratories and did very little actual analysis of the evidence in this case.

The cost for SA the state of to attend these two meetings, each of which is two days duration, is as follows: The MAAFS meeting in Rosslyn, Virginia, will involve a registration fee of \$30.00 but no travel or per diem costs. SA the state is a member of the MAAFS. The MAFS meeting in Chicago, Illinois, will involve registration, travel and per diem expense of approximately \$400.

It should be noted that discussion by SA meetings will adhere to the policy of the Fulton County District Attorneys Office which is to not speak publicly about any evidence connecting Williams to any other victims except those named in the indictment and those used during the trial as similar transactions. This policy was set forth in a letter from Gordon H. Miller, Assistant District Attorney, Atlanta Judicial District, to Thomas F. Kelleher on May 4, 1982, and a copy of that letter is attached to this memorandum.

The trial transcript may be completed before these meetings in October and if available will be reviewed thoroughly so that no inconsistencies with testimony given at the trial will develop.

Adherence to the above stated policy has also been previously discussed and cleared with SA control of the Media Services Unit.

. ULTON COUNTY

LEWIS R. SLATON

DISTRICT ATTORNEY-ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
THIRD FLOOR COURTHOUSE . ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335

May 4, 1982

Mr. Thomas F. Kelleher Assistant Director FBI Laboratory Hoover Building Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelleher:

ATKID Lie

Special Agent inquired about our policy with regard to talking with the media about the Wayne Williams case now that the trial is over. While we certainly do not in any way purport to dictate to the FBI what its policy should be, our policy is offered only for your consideration.

our policy is offered only for your consideration.

The "gag" order that was imposed by the trial judge ended when the defendant was sentenced. However, since we do not want to say anything publicly that might adversely affect the appeal or unnecessarily incite the community, we have made it a policy not to speak publicly about any evidence connecting Williams to any other victims except those named in the indictment and those used during the trial as similar transactions. We will also refuse comment on any other potential suspects which may have been developed during the course of the investigation.

In summary, our public comments have been restricted to the evidence introduced at the trial itself.

Trusting that this may be of some value to you, I remain, with kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Gordon H. Miller Assistant District Attorney Atlanta Judicial Circuit

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Se no per July

Memorandum

1-Mr. Doran 1-Mr. Cronin

1-Mr. 1-Mr.

8/16/82

Exec AD Adm Free AD Inv

Mr. Dora

From: W. F. Cronin W. F.

WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS

ATKID MAJOR CASE 30 KIDNAPPING 00: ATLANTA



PURPOSE: To report that a meeting is to be held at the Department of Justice with Deputy Attorney General Lowell Jensen at 10:00 a. m., 8/17/82. dealing with aspects of the captioned case.

RECOMMENDATIONS: None. For information only.

APPROVED:	Adm. Servs	Legal Coun.
Director	Ideal	Off. of Cong & Public Affs.
Exec AD-Adm	Inspection	Rec. Mgnt
Exec. AD-LES	Intelli.	Training

Division 6, advised SA On 8/11/82, SA DETAILS: of a meeting to be held at Main Justice with Deputy Attorney General Lowell Jensen and asked that SA attend.

Several weeks ago Jensen met with several mothers of the Atlanta missing and murdered children as well as with Mildred Glover, a state representative in Georgia. These women had expressed concern about the closing of many of the cases involving murdered children in Atlanta by the District Attorney's Office. Evidence from a number of these cases to be closed had not been introduced at Williams' trial early this year in Atlanta. At that meeting Jensen stated he would personally look into the women's concerns.

> 7-1825/-7 SEP 17 1982

Memorandum W. F. Cronin to Mr. Doran
Re:
Wayne Bertram Williams
ATKID
Major Case 30
Kidnapping
00: Atlanta

It appears that Jensen has

It appears that Jensen has requested the 8/17/82, meeting to become better informed about the ATKID investigation and Williams' Trial.

Those attending the meeting will include SAC John Glover and SA both of the Atlanta Office, J. J. Shreiber, Section Chief of Personal and Property Crimes Program in Division 6, and SA

SAC Glover telephonically advised SA on 8/16/82, that he had requested SA presence at the meeting to discuss the technical aspects of the fiber evidence linking Williams to many of the victims.

To Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Wm. Bradford Reynolds
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

3 0 SEP 1982

We have recently received the attached correspondence from Mildred Glover, a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. We are referring it to you for appropriate consideration. We have replied directly to Representative Glover.

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1982

WBR:DFR:KEN:ra DJ 144-19-1693

20 SEP 1982

Ms. Mildred Glover
State Representative, District 32
735 Lawton Street, 8.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Dear Ms. Glover:

The Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights has asked me to respond to your letter of August 19, 1982 concerning the investigation into the matter of the missing and murdered children in Atlanta.

As you know, the Task Force which investigated this offense was made up of State and Pederal agents. You may be sure that all the evidence was carefully evaluated to determine whether violations of State or Pederal statutes existed. After careful examination of the evidence, Federal authorities concluded that no violations of the Pederal criminal statutes could be established in any of the cases handled by the Task Force.

We are referring your letter to the PBI in Atlanta for consideration of the new evidence which you have brought to our attention.

Sincerely,

Wm. Bradford Reynolds
Assistant Aftorney General
Civil Rights Division

BY:

Daniel P. Rinzel Chief
Criminal Section

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MILDRED GLOVER Representative. District 32 735 Lawton \$1.. S.W. Atlanta Georgie 30310 Telephone: 404-755-3634

House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

COMMITTEES STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY Eleemosynary Institutions
TEMPERANCE, Vice Chairman UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

August 19, 1982

Mr. William Bradford Reynolds Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

After a nine-week trial in early 1982, Wayne Williams was monvicted and sentenced for the murder of two adults in the Atlanta File killings. Subsequent to his conviction, local authorities anounced that twenty-two (22) children cases which appear to be related would also be closed. Not one of the closed cases was brought to trivil.

Parents of the children, first bewildered by the investigative treatment given their children's murders and enraged at the knowledge that the conviction of Williams for two murders would suffice for all of them, sought my assistance for justice beyond the state of Georgia. They contend that their children were killed because they were black and that they, themselves, have been treated as second-class citizens in their effort to seek relief because they, too, are poor and black. Furthermore, their opinions are substantiated by extensive testimony in the form of written and recorded information which provide names, dates, and places suggesting a racist intent in the children's murders.

It is against this background that the parents and I entered into regular and lengthy discussions of the missing and murdered children in Atlanta. As a State Representative from a district where many of the children lived, or were last seen, or were found, I consider it an important stewardship responsibility to respond to the parents in their request.

After a careful study and review of the information, I am led to believe that the parents' contention that discrimination was the motive in their children's deaths is, indeed, a valid one.

It is in the parents behalf that I write this letter to present the case of discrimination in the Atlanta child killings -- that the children were killed because of color. Evidence strongly suggests

that the children's civil rights have been violated. Further I am charging that the improper and indifferent treatment accorded the children's deaths by law enforcement officials and the inadequate and insensitive response to parents is proof-positive that they were ignored because of color. It is fair to assume that our government leaders would have declared a state of emergency (and conceivably a state of war) had the thirty victims been white, slain en masse, and virtually ignored by law enforcement officials.

In my response to the parents to seek justice beyond the state of Georgia, I appeal to you under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 902 which authorizes the intervention of the United States government in civil rights cases. It states:

"Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, the Attorney General for and in the name of the United States may intervene in such action upon timely application if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance. In such action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action."

63 Stat. 102 Title 28 of the U.S. Code Section 1447(d)

General Overview

During the summer of 1979, a crisis of unparalled proportions came to light in Atlanta, Georgia that was to continue for the next two years. Black children and young adults were murdered in massive numbers. The murderer(s) of unknown identity stalked the streets of the city snatching and killing our children and dropping their bodies along highways, byways, and in rivers.

During the period, a total of thirty young persons were identified as victims of the mass slaying and placed on an official Task Force List for on-going investigation. The group included twenty-five (25) children and five (5) young adults. Children ages ranged from 7 to 17; young adults, 18-28.

On June 21, 1981, a suspect, Wayne B. Williams, was apprehended near the Chattachoochee River--adumping ground for many of the victims. Williams was subsequently charged for the murder of two adults--Jimmy Ray Payne, 21 and Nathaniel Cater, 27 and convicted on both counts following a nine-week trial during the first part of 1982.

The books have been closed on cases that have indeed not been prosecuted with an understanding that they all can be linked to Wayne Williams--without the benefit of trial by jury. There is no prece-

dent for this procedure in court history. The decision to establish a pattern and make all cases fit a mold in view of the critical nature of the case is indeed an unfit decision. If anything, a pattern, having been established, should be used merely as a point of departure for a trial by jury in each and every case.

To date, there has been no attempt to learn the identity of the mass murderer(s) of our children. For this reason, we are concerned that we may never know the circumstances surrounding our children's deaths. Questions abound in every area of the situation.

Essentially, Mr. Reynolds, I believe that the civil rights of the children and parents have been violated for the following reasons:

- 1) Testimony given by Mr. A--a white male witness who alleges that other white persons have "bragged" to him about killing "them damn niggers." I am in possession of taped recordings detailing the contents of his testimony.
- 2) Testimony given by Mrs. B--a white female witness who reports that an acquaintance is killing the children to hide his homosexual activity with the boys. Mrs. B has detailed her observations in a written report and submitted it to me.
- 3) Testimony given by Mr. C--a young black male (16) whom I consider a survivor because of his narrow escape with death. Mr. C describes his homosexual prostitution activities with white males in Northside Atlanta. His tape recorded testimony describes the activities of a club of members which included two of the victims.
- 4) Parents were subject to indecent and indifferent treatment by police officials at every level of the crisis: i.e., delayed action early on; insensitive and improper police procedures;—all of which were tolerated because victims were black and not white.
- 5) In many instances, citizens desiring to offer information were either discouraged or ignored in their attempt to cooperate with investigative authorities. Even parents' offer of information was often ignored or simply refused.
- 6) The court's failure to issue supeona to persons known to have had continuous contact with many victims (based on eye-witness accounts as opposed to fiber evidence) is also contrary to proper judicial procedure. As a matter of information, court documents, depositions, and other testimony provide identities of such persons.

The following discussion attempts to elaborate on the reasons listed above.

Mr. A -- A White Male Witness

On August 14, 1982, at his request, I visited the home of a middle-aged white male in Atlanta (hereafter referred to as Mr. A) who gave a comprehensive accounting of the implementation of a calculated plan by whites to kill the black children. An excerpt from that conversation follows:

- Q. "Mr. A--you said that you thought you wife and your wife's mother hated the fact that your sons, who are white, went to school and played with the 'colored' boys--do you think that could be a serious motive (racism, prejudice) for your family to take the lives of Atlanta's black children?"
- A. "Yes ma'am. Sure do. I mean, let me put it this way. They say, the South down here—the white people, the colored people and all—(Lincoln freed the slaves, you know)—well they say that everybody is happy and living together but there's still a lot of old folks white old folks don't feel that way. And her mother (wife's mother) was one of the ones.
- ... Every morning she (wife's mother) would come over here and have a cup of co-fee with us before she went to work--and she was constantly every morning pouring that garbage in my kids' heads.
- ... She didn't talk about one specific boy--she didn't know one specific boy--she just, 'cuse my French--she just said 'them damn niggers running over everybody.' They were going to school with them down here at Benteen and them kids would get in fusses and fights just like any kids do--you know--but yet just because they was black, they'd come home and tell their grand-mother, and then she'd say, 'them damn little niggers, if it wasn't for them, you wouldn't have got in a fight like that.'

... Constantly, every morning, she'd come over here and it was nigger this and nigger that.

Her daddy--when she was little--they was raise in Jones-boro. And he'd come up to Atlanta in a horse and wagon bout every two weeks and he was up here when the Ku Klux was killing colored people and carrying them to the river in a wagon, and she was bragging to them young'uns and all--saying that's what they ought to do again."

At another taping in Mr. A's home, he reported:

"My son was bragging and said that he killed the one that was stabbed in the stomach--the one that was found over there off Moreland.

As a matter of information, Mr. A lives in a predominantly black area of Atlanta. A resident of fifteen years at that address, he is one of the few whites that has remained in his community despite the high incidence of white flight common to urban transition. Mr. A and his family, themselves being poor, lived a similar lifestyle as their black neighbors. His immediate family members, when he accuses of mass murder, were frustrated by having to contend with their black

environment--despising their children's attendance at the black school; their social life at the same boys' club; the fusses and fights at recreation centers; their forced joint involvement in every area of life.

Their only escape were the frequent visits to relatives in Conyers, Georgia who he accuses of providing the opportunity for murder through the use of their motor home.

Mr. A expresses strong familiarity with several victims by name. In fact, on my first visit to his home (accompanied by two parents), I was amazed at not only his knowledge of the children but also the parents. He greeted us and upon recognizing Mrs. Annie Rogers said, "Good evening, you're Miss Rogers, aren't you--Patrict Rogers was your boy."

Mr. A claims to have an understanding of the route used by his family in the placement of the bodies. He says that his relatives' motor home was used to:

- 1) Drop bodies in the Chattahoochee River from the side door of the vehicle; and
- 2) Circle the perimeter on the ground route that was used by him (Mr. A) and his wife in their employment with the Dillard Mumford E-Z Food Shops (a.k.a. Magic Markets). He says:

"Well, there's one route--coming up 20 from Conyers going around 285--they was stopping at Moreland Ave down there at 285 where they was transporting the kids from a car to the motor home. They was going on around 285 and getting off at 166 and Campbell-ron Road (which they're both the same street) and then turn left going to Fairburn Road and taking another left and going down Redwine Road which is approximately 3 miles from the E-Z Food Shop at Fairburn and Campbellton.

This compelling and vivid account of hate murders as described by Mr. A clearly violates the very same protection as established by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Despite its potential for providing answers to the most heinous mass murders in the history of this country, Mr. A's testimony was ignored and door were closed to him at every level of law enforcement. It is questionnable whether his testimony would have been denied if 30 whites had been slain instead of 30 blacks.

Mrs. B -- A White Female Witness

Through a mutual acquaintance, I met Mrs. B and her husband who report a number of experiences surrounding a suspect who they believe to have young black boys in homosexual trysts. She believes her life to be in danger because the suspect is aware of her suspicion. Her testimony however, does not put the suspect with any of the victims.

Mr. C--A Young Black Male (16)

Mr. C is a young man, not retarded but slow in some ways, who reports that he is a part of a group of youngsters who engage in homosexual prostitution. He espresses a disgust at his involvement and an interest in getting out. His friend, however, in an effort to get out was assaulted by fellow members of the homosexual club and because of this, Mr. C. fears that he, too, will be hurt. Mr. C does, in fact, link two child victims as former members of the club who accompanied him on many occasions on "jobs."

Parents Cite Reasons for Civil Rights Violations

Parents cite a number of reasons why they believe their children's civil rights have been violated. The following comments describe their major concerns.

Patrick Baltazar --

Mrs. Sheila Baltazar questions the motivation of the Task Force which directed her son, Patrick, to another department when he called for help. She is further perplexed since his name was officially on Task Force list and he gave his name and reported that he was being followed. This telephone call is part of the public record which was aired on local television.

Joseph "Jo-Jo" Bell

Mrs. Doris Bell believes that Wayne Williams did, in fact, kill her son and wonders why he can not or will not be brought to trial for it. Basing her conclusion on testimony by siblings, she thinks that if the victims were white, Wayne Williams would be brought to trial for all victims connected to his pattern, and tried for each.

Alfred Evans

Mrs. Lois Evans questions the handling of her son's case during the period he was missing. The Atlanta Police withheld from her the fact that her son had been found by them and buried by them without her knowledge. Mrs. Evans who had reported her son missing fourteen months prior to this announcement does not understand why law enforcement officials felt the need to deny her the opportunity to identify her son.

Aaron Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jackson would like to know why Wayne Williams was not investigated earlier when their son talked about a "Williams acquaintance" of his. The victims testimony was given to police but, nevertheless, ignored.

My he

Lubie Geter

Mrs. Assie Geter is disturbed by the informality and indifferent manner in which business is carried out in the Homicide Division of the Atlanta Police Department. She reports that her son's case was only pursued when a family member, also a police officer, saw the report of Lubie's death on a shelf, unattended, and took it upon himself to bring it to the attention of the proper authorities.

Timothy Hill

Mrs. Annie Hill is disturbed by the way that people have smeared the reputations of the children. She desperately wants the closed cases open and brought to trial.

Christopher Richardson

Mrs. Selena Cobb is upset because of the blatant racism she experienced with the DeKalb Police investigating officer who refused to come inside her home but rather sent for her and proceeded to investigate the case as she sat in her patrol car. Mrs. Cobb does not believe that the rich white residents of Dunwoody would have been treated in like manner.

Patrick Rogers

Mrs. Annie Rogers believes that her son's rights were violated because Cobb County closed the case on her son, Patrick, despite the fact that prosecution attorneys (during the Wayne Williams trial) stated publicly that "they were not charging Wayne Williams with the death of Patrick Rogers." Cobb County, however, reported that they (Cobb) do not have another suspect and have decided to close the case.

Earl Terrell

Mrs. Beverly Belt is concerned about many things, including the way the parents are treated; the fact that the bones of more than one body was often "thrown together" and aired on television. She, too, desperately wants the closed cases open and brought to trial so that other perpetrators may be brought to justice.

Curtis Walker

Mrs. Catherine Leach is enraged that the best kept secret from the public in this crisis is the brutal manner in which most of the children were mutilated. It is common to find among the bodies—castrations, hands amputated, feet amputated, lips and ears cut off, as well as part of the face. Why, the secret? It reads like old-fashion racist killings.

Darron Glass

Mrs. Fannie Mae Smith wants to know why were the parents treated like suspects and why did the police have so little interest in investigating the cases. Mrs. Smith is the foster parent of Darron Glass—the only missing child.

Observations made by parents above are also commonly shared by many Atlantans--many of whom welcome the opportunity to repeat their observations and experiences that might hopefully bring an end to this nightmare.

Police Indifference

Parents contend that the establishment of the special Task Force was a much delayed reaction. They report that only after five of the children deaths in the face of constant cries for a special investigation was a special Task Force set up to handle the cases. They could not understand the obvious limited value that was being placed on investigating such a terrible string of murders of their children.

They are now enraged at the sharp contrast that has appeared with the recent attempted murder of Atlanta lawyer Hirsch Friedman. Within 48 hours after the attempt on this white citizen's life, a Task Force was established to investigate it. Even the FBI announced within 72 hours after the attempt that they would officially enter the investigating citing that their intervention was because of a possible violation of Friedman's civil rights. (see enclosed news clippings.)

The questions now on the parents' minds--and certainly valid ones-1) Were our dead black children from Atlanta's ghettos subject to
the same equal rights of the law as an influential white male lawyer
from Atlanta's affluent Northside? 2) Had the children been white
would the establishment of the Task Force taken place much quicker?

I, too, am bewildered and at a loss to understand the difference in treatment in the two cases. Is it because of color?

Conclusion

Mr. Reynolds, the case of Atlanta's missing and murdered children is one of the most heinous and bizarre crimes ever committee in the country and indeed the world. Because of it, even the closure of the cases is one of the most talked about subjects in the city of Atlanta.

The evidence presented above would provoke the question in the mind of any constitutional lawyer as to the violation of the civil rights of these young black children. Further, it strongly suggests that a person or persons still running free were responsible for some of these children's deaths.

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Several agencies joining to probe Friedman blast

Task force of Fulton police and GBI may include others

By Chet Faller and Orville Gaines

A task force of investigators from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation; the Fulton County Police Department and possibly from several other agencies will be formed to probe the captombing that seriously injurial foliants lawyer Hirsch Friedman, according to GBI and Fulton police officials.

GBI Director Phil Peters said the Raik force, expected to include about \$8 investigators, is still being organised, but may involve personnel from the Atlanta Police Bureau, the Fulton County district attorney's office and the federal Bureau of Alchhol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Even though the bombing Tuesday
Sccurred in the driveway of Friedman's north Fulton County home,
which lies in the jurisdiction of the ly
Tuesday County police. Chief Clinian

Chalin said be has reason to believe that a task force headed by the GBI would be more successful in finding those responsible for the explosion that critically injured the 33-year-old lawyer and Republican candidate for Fulton County solicitit general.

We have reason to believe the causes and controlling factors in this case spread into other areas of the state." Chafin said Wednesday. The GBI is familiar with some of frieshman's past activities and mine they have furisdiction throughout the state would run into less stompling blocks or restrictions in sect an investigation."

We seel the tast-force approach in the best way to go. Peters said. "We seel the investigation has the potential to be very complex and very wide-ranging. We plan on beginning immediately sto form the task force)."

E STLANTA CONSTITUTION, Fri., Aug. 20, 1982

FBI enters probe of car explosion

By Chet Fuller and Peter Scott

The FBI has efficially entered the investigation of the car-bombing earlier this week that seriously injured Atlanta aborney Hirsch Friedman, according to FBI spokesman Dick Berry.

Berry said Thursday the FBI will investigate the explosion as a possible violation of Friedman's civil rights.

Friedman, a familiar figure to law enforcement officials in Atlanta, has cooperated with the FBI and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation on criminal investigations in the past, often acting in an undercover capacity.

The FBI's investigation of the explosion will be in conjunction with a squad of about 10 persons currently being assembled by the Georgia Bureau of investigation and the Fulton County Police Department. Atlanta police, the Fulton County District Attorney's Office and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Frearms will also be assisting in the trabe.

The blast, which occurred as Friedben prepared to leave for work about 3 in Toesday morning badly shattered his less and caused less serious wounds to his clornen and other parts of his body. His leg was amputated just below the knee wing three hours of surgery.

No one else was injured in the blast also blew out some windows in the left of Friedman's porthwest Atlanta

The Rayer was taken off the critical of Tourist the Royer of Thursday, and the press accretary. Done the critical in the pressure of the periods condition to the pressure of the periods condition to the pressure of the periods of the period of the periods of the period of the periods of the period of the periods of the periods of the periods of the period of the periods of the period of the periods of the pe

The 12 for old Republican is funding the Poince County solicitor's jost being the following the following the following the following the solicitor of the soli

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TIME TO HIRSCH FRIEDMAN

Tuesday, August 17 -- Hirsch Friedman Bombing

Thursday, August 19--Task Force Established (48 hours later)

Priday, August 20---FBI Officially Entered (72 hours later)

It continues to stagger the imagination of how poor blacks can be denied their civil rights almost twenty years after the passage of a law that guarantees it for them.

Hirsch Friedman is truly blessed because the same Civil Rights Act of 1964 that was designed to protect the civil rights of all Americans regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin is the very same vehicle by which you exercised authority to officially enter his investigation.

Mr. Reynolds, we seek that same equal protection under the law and trust that you will move with the same speed in responding to my call to give relief to the parents of Atlanta's missing and murdered children.

espectfully gours

Mildred Glover

Cop O Greek (9-5-79)

William Willia

Exec AD Inv.
Exec AD LES
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Director's Sec'y

Exec AD Adm.

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ATLANTA SLAYINGS

. STERNTA (AP) -- PARENTS OF 10 YOUNG MEACKS AUTHORITIES CONTEND MERE SLAIN BY CONVICTED KILLER WAYNE WILLIAMS HEADED FOR MASHINGTON TODAY TO TRY TO PERSUADE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TO REOPEN THE CASES.

WILLIAMS, A 24-YEAR-OLD SELF-STYLED TALENT PROMOTER, WAS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN FEBRUARY FOR THE SLAYINGS OF NATHANIEL CATER, 27, AND JIMMY RAY PAYNE, 21, TWO OF 29 YOUNG BLACKS WHOSE DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES OVER A 22-MONTH PERIOD FROM 1979 TO 1981 WERE INVESTIGATED BY A SPECIAL POLICE TASK FORCE.

AFTER MILLIAMS WAS SENTENCED TO TWO CONSECUTIVE LIFE TERMS, POLICE CLOSED THEIR INVESTIGATIONS INTO 22 OTHER SLAYINGS, SAYING THEY WERE CONVINCED WILLIAMS WAS THE KILLER.

NO OTHER CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST WILLIAMS, WHO REMAINS AT THE FULTON COUNTY JAIL WHILE HIS CONVICTIONS ARE APPEALED.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON IS BEING PAID FOR BY ''PRIVATE SOURCES THAT WE CAN'T DISCLOSE,'' SAID DON HOLDMAN, AN AIDE TO STATE REP. MILDRED GLOVER OF ATLANTA, THE ORGANIZER.

ALONG WITH MS. GLOVER AND HER HUSBAND, WILLIAM HOPKINS, MAKING THE TRIP MERE ANNIE ROGERS, ANNIE HILL, ESSIE JETER, FANNIE MAE SMITH, MR. AND MRS. AARON JACKSON, LOIS EVANS, CATHERINE LEACH, SHEILA BALTAZAR, BEVERLY BELT AND DORIS BELL.

'THEY FEEL THAT JUSTICE HAS NOT BEEN SERVED IN THE WAYNE WILLIAMS CASE UP TO THIS POINT, AND THEY'RE PUSHING TO HAVE THIS CASE RE-OPENED,'' HOLDMAN SAID TUESDAY.

HOLDMAN SAID A MEETING WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH HAD BEEN CONFIRMED AND THE GROUP MOPED TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH. BUT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN JOHN RUSSELL SAID TODAY THE ATLANTA DELEGATION WILL NOT BE MEETING WITH SMITH.

A MEETING WITH D. LOWELL JENSEN, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S CRIMINAL PLUISION. IS "TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED" FOR THURSDAY, RUSSELPTSAFFORD:

87-WX-08-04-82 1554EDT OCT 25 1902

Exec AD Adm.

Exec AD LES Asst. Dir.: Adm. Servs Crim. Inv.

Laboratory Legal Coun. Plan. & Insp. Rec. Mgnt. Tech. Servs. Training . Public Affs. Off. -Telephone Rm.

Director's Sec'y _

N040 RA

HAYNE WILLIAMS

-- WAYNE B. WILLIAMS RECAME ANTAGONISTIC ON THE STAND RECAUSE HIS LAWYERS TOLD HIM TO: AND HE WILL CLAIM INADEQUATE DEFENSE IN HIS APPEAL OF HIS CONVICTION IN THE ATLANTA SLAYINGS CASE, HIS FATHER SAYS.

WILLIAMS, 24, WAS CONVICTED OF MURBER AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IN PRISON FOR THE SLAYINGS OF NATHANIEL CATER, 27, AND JIMMY RAY PAYNE, 21, TWO OF THE 28 SLAYINGS OF YOUNG BLACKS OVER 22 MONTHS THAT

TERRORIZED THE CITY.

WHEN QUESTIONED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS DURING THE 9-WEEK TRIAL, WILLIAMS APPEARED PLACID AND COLLECTED. UNDER THREE DAYS OF CROSS-EXAMINATION, HOWEVER, HE RECAME ANTAGONISTIC, A REACTION THAT PROSECUTORS LATER USED TO ARGUE THAT HE HAD A KILLER'S "JEKYLL-HYDE" MENTALITY.

BUT HOMER WILLIAMS, THE FATHER OF THE CONVICTED MAN, SAID WEDNESDAY THAT THE CHANGE IN CHARACTER WAS A PURPOSEFUL ONE ENCOURAGED BY DEFENSE LAWYER ALVIN BINDER.

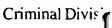
"HE DID AS HE WAS TOLD," THE ELDER WILLIAMS SAID.

THE MERCY OF HIS ATTORNEYS."

BINDER RESIGNED FROM THE DEFENSE TEAM MONDAY, CITING HIS HEALTH. HONER WILLIAMS SAID THAT BINDER QUIT RECAUSE HE NO LONGER WANTED TO REPRESENT HIS SON.

HOMER WILLIAMS DID NOT SAY WHETHER HIS SON WAS DISSATISFIED WITH JUST BINDER OR WITH FORMER COUNSEL MARY WELCOME, WHOM HI AFTER HIS CONVICTION FER. 27.

AP-WX-08-26-82 1133EDT



Assistant Attorney General

FEDERAL GUVENI NI

Washington, D.C. 20530

OCT 18 1982

DLJ: JBS: swr 10/14/1982 typed

> Dr. Mildred Glover 735 Lawton Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30310

Dear Dr. Glover:

On August 5 at your request we met with a number of the mothers of Atlanta's murdered and missing children. During the meeting, as you recall, several mothers of the slain children expressed concern about the manner in which the Atlanta Task Force conducted its investigation into the deaths of these children and about the apparently unresolved status of some of the cases. The tragic loss experienced by each of these families and the Atlanta community was apparent from the emotion and depth of concern from which they spoke.

Following the meeting, the concerns expressed by these women were brought to the attention of the Attorney General; in addition we reviewed the status of each of the cases assigned to the Task Force for investigation. As you are aware, Wayne Williams was convicted for the murders of Nathaniel Cater and Jimmy Ray Payne, and has been sentenced to two consecutive life terms. Furthermore, evidence which linked Mr. Williams to / the deaths of ten other young men, whose cases had been assigned to the Task Force, was introduced by the prosecution at the Cater-Payne trial. In addition, the Task Force developed evidence related to other deaths of children, whose cases were assigned to the Task Force, which was consistent with Mr. Williams responsibility for such deaths but was insufficient to support his prosecution for such homicides. Of those cases assigned to the Task Force, there remain seven deaths, including those of two young girls, about which the investigation has not developed sufficient evidence to make any reliable judgment of responsibility. Georgia authorities continue to investigate these unsolved cases.

As we emphasized during the course of the meeting, the statute of limitations never bars murder prosecutions, and unsolved homicide investigations are always subject to new investigative efforts based upon newly discovered evidence, even though active investigation may be suspended when all existing leads have been exhausted. You can be assured that in these cases, as in others, if and when new evidence is developed, such evidence will be brought to bear on those unsolved cases. We also emphasize that the primary responsibility for investigating and prosecuting these cases rests with the Georgia authorities. If there is significant new evidence which has not yet been explored, you should make that infor-

Attorney General Records Jensen

John Russell, OPA Stephens (2) chron

Daniel Rinzel, CRD John Schleiber, TBI Kenneth Starr, OAG

mation available to the appropriate Georgia authorities. We have been advised that the information which you forwarded to Mr. William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, in your letter of August 19, 1982, has been reviewed by the Civil Rights Division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; they have determined that the information provided does not constitute the basis for a violation of any federal civil rights statute. We do not at this time anticipate further Department of Justice-FBI participation in these investigations, although we stand ready to provide the technical laboratory services of the FBI to assist in the event new evidence is developed which requires such analysis.

We understand the concern and anxiety expressed by the families of these young victims, especially in those cases where there has been no definitive determination of responsibility for the death of their child. We want to assure you, however, that there has been a thorough and exhaustive investigation of these cases. If new evidence is developed, that information should be brought to the attention of the appropriate local prosecuting authorities.

Sincerely,

D. Lowell Jensen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

12/33/82

Director, F&I (7-187>1)

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

AIKID:

HADDA CASE MUNISER 30

(33: AT)

Subject case is presently receiving off-line computer support from the Investigative Support Information System (ISIS).

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It is requested that case agent(s) review subject case and advise SA Technical Services Division (TSD), Systems Divelopment Section (SDS), Room 13038, as to whether or not case can be moved from off-line status to archive status.

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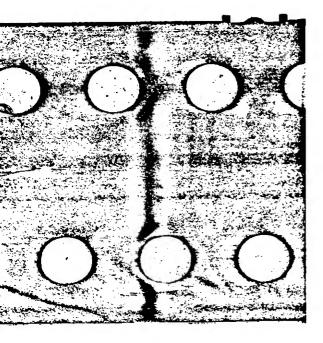
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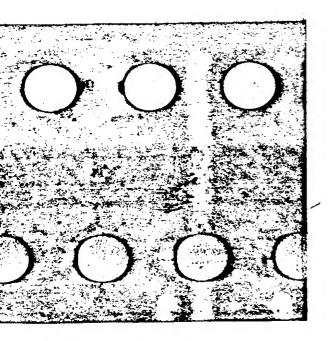
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Chief			<u></u>	
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For your information.

REMARKS

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Hernet EPHENSOI, Agency/Post) SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL 504CRIMINAL DIVISION

Room No.-Bidg. 2208-Main DOJ

Phone No. 633-4674

☆U. S. Government Printing Office: 1979-281-184/4

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

Memorandum



Date 12/17/82

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& Public Affs.
Telephone Rm.

Director's Sec'y_

Assistant Director

Records Management Division

From : Assistant Director

Laboratory Division

Subject: WAYNE BERTRAM WILLIAMS;

ATKID

00: Atlanta

FBI File No: 7-18251

Lab No: 10810091 D VF

Enclosed is a report of results of the psycholinguistic examination of evidence relative to the above-captioned case. Since the original copy of this report has been sent directly from the FBI's outside consultant to the contributor, it is desired that this copy be filed for record purposes.

Enclosure

14 JAN 12 1983

OR

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion. Deleted under exemption(s) Deleted under exemption(s) Deleted under exemption(s) With no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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	For your information:
团	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 1-18251-765 ENCLOSURE

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Memorandum



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& Public Affa. _ Telephone Rm. __ Director's Sec'y ...

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: Assistant Director

Records Management Division

Date 12/20/82

Assistant Director Laboratory Division

Subject : UNSUB:

GLAIM TELEPHONE CALLS

00: Atlanta

FBI File No: 7-18251

Lab No:

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7 FBI/DOJ

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	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 1-18251-766 Enclosures

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX QUISIDE SUERCE

January 20, 1983

Your January 7th correspondence to Judge Webster was referred to me for reply.

I would like to thank you for taking the time to write and convey your thoughts to us regarding the Individual you believe to be the real suspect in the Atlanta murders case. Since our office in that city participated in the actual investigation of this case, a copy of your communication is being forwarded to that office for its review and appropriate consideration.

Please believe that we do appreciate any assistance we receive from private citizens which helps us in our investigations.

Sincerely,

11-11 Roger 5. Young Assistant Director in Charge Office of Congressional

and Public Affairs 16 JAN 25 1983

Atlanta - Enclosures (15) Attention SA

The attached is furnished for your information and any action you deem appropriate. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles based upon

Exec AD Adm. Exac AD Inv. available data. Exac AD LES - Mr.

Enclosure Attention: Mr.

Correspondent believes that she has ESP and knows the identity of the individual actually responsible for the murders of youths in Atlanta, Georgia. She says that no one will believe her and emphasizes that two more lives are at stake. Adm. Servs.

APPROVED:

Crim, lav. (88/14 1932) Count. Exec. AD-ACT

Exec. AD-lay.

Memorandum



Off, of Cong.

& Public Affa Director's Sec'y

Exec AD Adm.

Exec AD Inv.

: Assistant Director

Records Management Division

From : Assistant Director

Laboratory Division

Subject : UNSUB:

EARL LEE TERRELL - VICTIM;

KIDNAPPING POLICE CALLS

00: Atlanta (7-1835)

FBI File No: 7-18251 .

Date 1/6/83

Lab No: 00922063 D VF

Enclosed is a report of results of the psycholinguistic examination of evidence relative to the above-captioned case. Since the original copy of this report has been sent directly from the FBI's outside consultant to the contributor, it to the contributor, it is desired that this copy be filed for record purposes.

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
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January 19, 1983

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Your letter of January 5th to Judge Webster was referred to me for reply.

In connection with the investigation into the tragic deaths which occurred in Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequent apprehension of a suspect in the case, the FRI never offered a reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the person(s) responsible for these murders. It is suggested that you direct your inquiry to the Commissioner, Public Safety Department, 151 Ellis Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, for any assistance he can provide.

Sincerely,

151

Roger S. Young Assistant Director in Charge Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

V-19 DE-126

Atlanta - Enclosure

ReBucal 1/14/83. Attention SA

The attached is furnished for your information.

Enclosure 1 - Mr. Attention: Mr.

7A-18251 - Enclosure

7 JAN 21 1983

NOTE: Correspondent believes that information be furnished RA was the assistance authorto FBI Agents in the ities needed in tracking down the suspect in the Atlanta Adm. Serva. murder case, and he, therefore, would like to claim any Ident. rewards offered in connection with this case. not identifiable in Bufiles based upon available data. Intell.

Exec AD Adm. Exec AD Inv. _ Emc AD LES . Asst. Dir.:

FBI

Legal Coun. Off, Cong. &

Kill anewy 5- 1, 1983, Dear mr. Webster, prior to December 247 , 1950 I entered the 7. BD, headquarte in Harrisbury, Pa., with a writter paper informing agent, the Child-Killin FA, atlanta, da. was. Decuptor Slocation an name of subject! I therefore stake claim to all or a reward that was offered. It I'm I've written the office several weeks ago, and fire had no response; therefore, I present to you 11/83 the advice to us DOLE BY STATE

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7/22/83

Director, FSI

SAC, Atlanta (7A-1835)

(Attn:

ATKID

(QO: ATLANTA)

Being forwarded to Atlanta under separate cover are three copies of the following Investigative Support Information System (ISIS) computer listings:

- 1. Summary
- Name/Ident (containing address)
- Phone Subscriber (Phone Order)
- 4. C-Type
- 5. Name (descriptive)

These lists contain all the information in the ISIS data base entitled ATKID as of 7/15/83.

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	crimes involving	black children a	to some extent in material has contacted "concerning such materials"	in the past
		tatus of caption	is unaware of current ned investigation but	
1	2 - Bureau (encs. 2 - Atlanta (encs. 1 - Jacksonville		es and	
7	OC BRUG	7	15 v 50% (1.	AMAA
	Approved: 101-1W	Of Transmitted	V	a toler

(Time)

(Number)

JK 7A-916

cognizant of the hoax potential of enclosed letter.

It is further noted however, that contact with has determined that murders possibly fitting the general description of those occurring in Tampa, Florida, did, in fact, occur.

In view of the foregoing, further investigation, including FBI Laboratory examination and logical leads is being left to the discretion of FBIHQ and office of origin in captioned matter.

Enclosure has been handled only by

and

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7-1b ____

REPORT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1 - Mr.

enc

To:

SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

August 5, 1983

FB! FILE NO.

7-18251

LAB. NO.

30801019 D LL

NAJOR CASE #30;

:00 Atlanta

Examination requested by:

Jacksonville

Reference:

Communication dated July 26, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received

August 1, 1983

Specimens:

Q123

Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, HI 490 1333"

G124

One-page hand printed letter beginning

I KNOW YOUR...

Result of examination:

Q123 and Q124 were searched in the Anbnymous Letter File with negative results. Representative conies of these specimens have been added to this file for future reference.

The questioned writing on Q123 and Q124 was compared with the questioned writing on previously received letters in this case, but no positive association between Q123, Q124, and previous submissions could be established.

2 - Atlanta (7A-1835)

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No indented writing, watermarks or other features were found on 9123 and 9124 which would be of value in determining the source of these specimens.

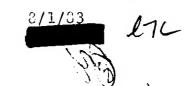
The submitted evidence was photographed and will be returned with the fingerprint report.

Page 2 30801019 D LL

hefort 1 1. Q123 & Q124 were not ile. I. At. Copies alled. W.w. 4123 & 4124 was compared g.w. on prev. received letter in this one, but no positive association between 'A133 & Q134 could be established. No indest winting, w.m. ~ 07 other feature of make 4123 Sub. enidene pleda. 2 returned 2FPS.

RIICOFLED 8/1/83 hrdt*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Laboratory Work Sheet

To:SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

FBI FILE NO.

7-18251-

LAB, NO.

30801019 D LL

YOUR NO.

Examination requested by:

CO: Atlanta

IMJOR CASE #30;

Jacksonville

Reference:

Re: ATKID

Communication dated July 26, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

August 1, 1983

Specimens:

0123

Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, MI 490 PM JUL

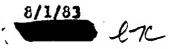
0124

One-page hand printed letter beginning I KNOW YOUR..."

The golent ALF UCHP- Vate

RECORDED 8/1/83

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

FBI FILE NO. 7-18251 - 775

LAB. NO.

4.

30801019 D LL

ReATKID IV-JOR CASE 430;

YOUR NO.

00: Atlanta

Examination by:

Examination requested by:

Jacksonville.

LAS to return / Q123 2 Q12-4. 18/8/2/83

Reference:

Communication dated July 26, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

August 1, 1983

Specimens:

Q123 Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, HI 490 1983"

One-page hand printed letter beginning I KNOW YOUR... Q124

Than LEPS sulete



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION **IDENTIFICATION DIVISION**

YOUR FILE NO.

7A - 916

August 19, 1983

FBI FILE NO.

7-18251

LATENT CASE NO.

B-94118

SAC, Jacksonville

MAJOR CASE #30

Airtel 7/26/83

REFERENCE: Jacksonville EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY:

SPECIMENS:

Envelope, Q123 Letter, Q124

The listed Q specimens are described in a separate Laboratory report.

Twenty latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were developed on the letter. No latent prints of value were developed on the envelope.

More identifying information is necessary to conduct a name search of the individuals named for elimination 7-/825/
The specimens are enclosed. purposes.

Enc. (2)

2 - Atlanta (7A-1835)

16 AUG 26 1983

MAIL ROOM IN A THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

no latent prente of so her on 0123 Specimen S. Jan 1980) nanced for elim. surprise.

(

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RECORDED 8/1/83

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Received: 8/2/83

To: SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

FBI FILE NO.

7-18251 - 77/

LAB. NO.

30801019 D LL

YOUR NO.

LC#B-94118

Atlanta 00:

Examination by:

Noted by:

Examination requested by:

Jacksonville

HINTEL

Reference:

Communication dated July 26, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

August 1, 1983

Specimens:

Q123

Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, MI 490

1983"

Q124

One-page hand printed letter beginning I KNOW YOUR..."

8-80 grand Shoulder, no lot place registering reproper vin se

8-5-83 resprayed in theater Q12470 Prote Ex

2- Atlanta / 7A-1835

Examination completed

Recorded: 8/3/83

Re: ATKID

MAJOR CASE #30#

Approved: Transmitted. (Number) (Time)

Memorandum



Exec AD LES Adm. Serva

Legal Coun.

Off. of Cong.

& Public Affs. Telephone Rm.

Director's Sec'y_

Plan, & Insp. Rec. Mant. Tech. Servs. Training ...

: Mr. Monroe

Date October 28, 1983

From : O.B. Revell

1 - Mr. C.D. Monroe

(Attn: Mr.

1 - Mr. Revell

Subject : ATKID

MAJOR CASE NUMBER 30;

KIDNAPPING OO: ATLANTA BUFILE (7A-18251)

PURPOSE: To provide Records Management Division with completed Visual Investigative Analysis (VIA) network chart(s) in captioned case for recording and storage.

RECOMMENDATION: That Records Management Division record and store network chart(s) prepared in connection with captioned case.

APPROVED:	Adm. Servs. Crim. Inv. 1 Akl 11	Leberatory
	0.3 47	Off of Dago
Director		R Pithia Affs.
		" - Mont.
Exec. AD.Inv.	Inspection	T.ch. Sen's.
Exec. AD-LES	Intell.	Training

DETAILS: VIA is a management technique based on the charting principles of Program Evaluation and Review Technique/Critical Path Method (PERT/CPM) which assists in planning, coordinating, and controlling major complex criminal investigations. VIA is a modified version of PERT/CPM that makes use of a chart or network to graphically display the sequential and concurrent order of performance and the dependency relationships of all the job requirements of an investigation. These charts represent case related documents and must be preserved as a part of the substantive FBIHQ file. In accordance with the applicable rules and regulations, Records Management Division is being furnished the completed VIA network chart(s) in captioned case for recording and storage.

7-1825/-

Enclosure (5)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
2	For your information: VISUAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS (VIA) CHART NOT DUPLICATED
9	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 1-18251-778 BULKY ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX 

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

November 8, 1983

FBI FILE NO.

7-18251

LAB. NO.

31019032 D LL

ATKID: MAJOR CASE #30

CO: Atlanta

Examination requested by:

Jacksonville

Reference:

Communication dated October 17, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received

October 19, 1983

Specimens:

Q125

Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, MI 490 PM 3 OCT 1983"

and addressed

Q126

One-page handwritten letter beginning

YOU GOT MY FIRST ... "

Result of examination:

7-18001-111

The Q125 envelope and Q126 letter were associated with the Q123 envelope and the Q124 letter, previously submitted by Jacksonville with a communication dated July 26, 1983. association was based on similarities in hand printing; however, it could not be determined whether one person prepared the hand printing on Q123 through Q126 because of variations which may have been caused by distortion.

Q125 and Q126 were photographed and will be returned with the fingerprint report.

Atlanta (7A-1835)

17 NBV 9 1983

6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10/20/50

Laboratory Work Sheet



575, Jacks wille (77 326) 1 . . .

LAB, NO.

31010032 D

YOUR NO.

NUMB CACE \$30

Examination requested by:

Jackson**ville**

Reference:

Communication dated fotoler 17, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

Cotoliar (1), 1983

120; nosqueste 1 170000000, 47 495 28 3 ราช ลปปีสุดสุสตป์

The page handwritten letter toyinning

YOU COT AT PIRST ...

SPECS RETIPERTY
NITH 18/6/83

2 - Atlanta

with a communication Saled July 26, 1983. The association was bosed on similarities in hand grenting however, it could not be determined whether one person prepared 19123 Through Q126 because of variations which may have been coursed by distortion. 3. Q125 and Q126 were

photographed and will

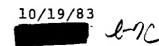
the returned with the fingerprint

he returned with

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RECORDED 10/20/83 sfm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Jacksonville (7A-916)

FBI FILE NO.

7-18251

LAB. NO.

31019032 D

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

Examination requested by:

MAJOR CASE #30

00: Atlanta

Jacksonville

Reference:

Re: ATKID;

Communication dated October 17, 1983

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

October 19, 1983

Specimens:

Envelope postmarked "KALAMAZOO, MI 490 PM 3 Oct 1983" and addressed

One-page handwritten letter beginning Q126

1. The G125 envelope and G126 letter were associated with the Q123 envelope and Q124 letter previously submitted by Jacksonn



FELE L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION **IDENTIFICATION DIVISION**

YOUR FILE NO. 7A - 916FBI FILE NO. 7-18251 LATENT CASE NO. P-94118 December 6, 1983

TO: SAC, Jacksonville

RE: ATKID: PAJOR CASE #30

REFERENCE:

Airtel 10/17/83

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Jacksonville

SPECIMENS:

Envelope, Q125

Letter, Q126

The listed O specimens are described in a separate Laboratory report.

No latent prints of value were developed on the specimens, which are enclosed.

Enc. (2)

2 - Atlanta (7A-1835)

7-18251-11

.5 DEC 13 1983

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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10/20,77
corded: 11-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16/10/33

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded: 11-7-83

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Received: 11-3-83

To: F13. Termanaville (70.0915) /

FBI FILE NO.

7 10381-

LAB. NO.

01010032 D

LL

YOUR NO.

LC #B-94118

Examination by:

Not∈d By:

Examination requested by:

P 0310 \$30

Jacksonvilla

Reference:

Airtel

dated cotor: 17. 1913

Examination requested:

Dogranati

Tingon mint

Specimens received:

protection 1. 3033

- Invalope postmonitoi "MALAMATOO, MI 480 PM 3 Oct 1983" and addressed

G126 One-page handwritten letter beginning YOU COT A FIRST ..."

of the aprecion with (" pet) her project y har a first of the history of the The same that the same Alexander ()

2 - Atlanta 7 A-1835

Examination Completed $// \cdot >$

Dictated

Date

Date

Avid Enclare

Time

Memorandum



Exec AD Adm. Exec AD lov.

Exec AD LES Adm. Sarva

Intell. Laboratory Legal Coun

Rec. Mant. Tech. Servs.

Training ___ Off. of Cong. & Public Affa... Telephone Rm. _ Director's Sec'y_

3/14/84

From : O.B. Revell

1 - Mr. Monroe

1 - Mr. Revell

(Attn: Mr.

Subject : ATKID

MAJOR CASE #30 KIDNAPPING OO: ATLANTA

PURPOSE: To provide Records Management Division with completed Visual Investigative Analysis (VIA) network chart(s) in captioned case for recording and storage.

RECOMMENATION: That Records Management Division record and store network chart(s) prepared in connection with captioned case.

APPROVED:	Orim. Inv. C. BRING	Laboratory
Director		& Public Affs.
Exec. AD-Adm	tdont	Pac. Mgst
Exec. AD.Inv	Inspection	Tech. Servs
Exec. AD-LES	Intell.	Training

DETAILS: VIA is a management technique based on the charting principles of Program Evaluation and Review Technique/Critical Path Method (PERT/CPM), which assists in planning, coordinating, and controlling major complex criminal investigations. VIA is a modified version of PERT/CPM that makes use of a chart or network to graphically display the sequential and concurrent order of performance and the dependency relationships of all the job requirements of an investigation. These charts represent case related documents and must be preserved as a part of the substantive FBIHO file. In accordance with the applicable rules and regulations. Records Management Division is being furnished the completed VIA network chart(s) in captioned case for recording and storage.

Enclosure (1)

7-1,251-

COHE IN BULKY MOORE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information: VISUAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS (VIA CHAICT NOT DUPLICATED
(The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 7-18251-781 SULKY ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

7-43 (Rev. 1-17-78)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandun

TO

: Assistant Director

Records Management Division

FROM

Assistant Director Laboratory Division

SUBJECT:

ATKID;

MAJOR CASE #30

KIDNAPING

00: Atlanta

DATE: January 8, 1985

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Services Section. JAN 9 1935

"ENCHOR LATIN BOTE FOOM,

Bufile 7-18251

JAN 15 1985 acc

FB1/DQJ



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
U	For your information: Approx. 200 PAGES OF LABORATERY DOCUMENTS NOT DUPLICATED
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 7-18251-782 BULKY ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX 79/2003